Chemical Manpower Symposium—Page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 144 No. 11 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — September 13, 1943

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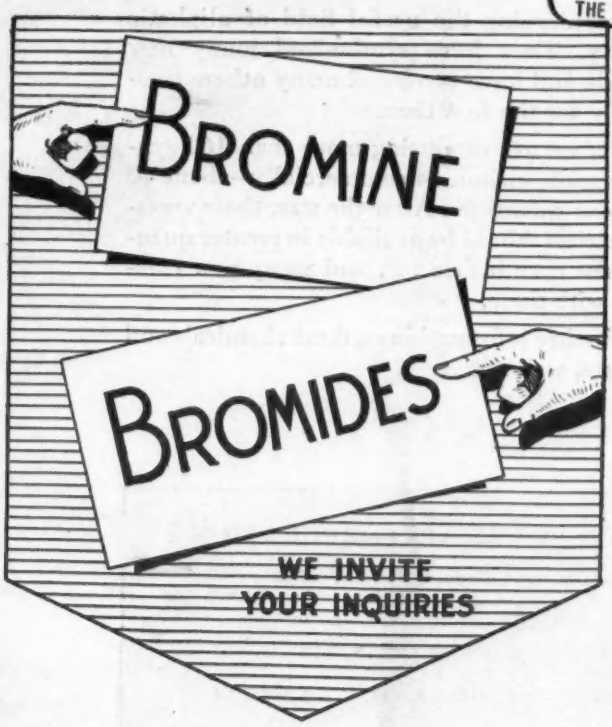

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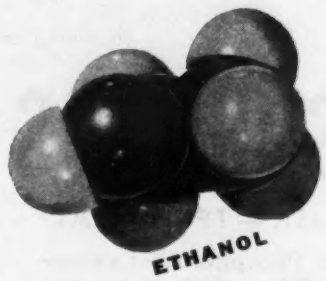

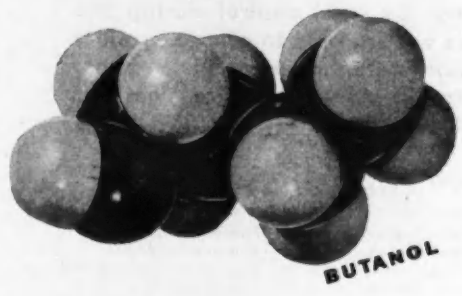

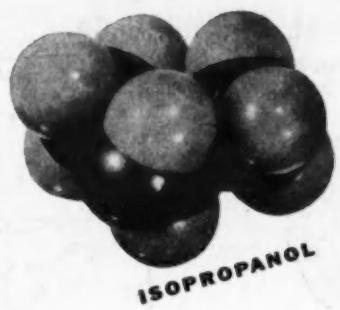

Big Brothers in a Family of Twelve

THIS molecular family portrait shows the four commercial leaders of the important family of 12 alcohols produced by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation. The family is so important that most of its members are now restricted to essential war uses.

From the most volatile, one-carbon Methanol boiling at 64.5°C. to seventeen-carbon Heptadecanol boiling at 309°C., these alcohols cover a wide range of physical properties. Anti-freezes, synthetic rubber, lacquers, pharmaceuticals, plastics, and smokeless powder are among the many essential products for which alcohols are required.

The development of so large a family of alcohols is a typical result of the research work of this company. Building with atoms and molecules available in natural raw materials, our chemists and engineers pioneered and are continually enlarging the useful field of aliphatic chemistry. They have synthesized many new chemicals and have produced many others commercially for the first time.

Today, we are producing more than 160 synthetic organic chemicals commercially—about 40 in tank-car quantities. After the war, these versatile materials should be available in greater quantities than ever before . . . and many new compounds with them.

For further information on these chemicals and their uses, write us.

These are the alcohols we make:

Methanol	Hexanol
Ethanol	Heptanol
Isopropanol	Ethylhexanol
Butanol	Undecanol
Methyl Amyl Alcohol	Tetradecanol
Ethylbutanol	Heptadecanol

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 11 | September 13, 1943 | Volume 144

RECEIVED OCT 13 1943 LIBRARY THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Paint Federation Symposium Oct. 22

The Federation of Paint, Varnish Production Clubs is planning to hold a technical symposium in the Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, October 22 and 23, according to Walter Kuster, of the Carpenter-Morton Company, Everett, Mass., president of the club.

This Fall technical symposium will comprise a discussion of papers to be presented by the constituent clubs and other work carried on in connection with the war effort. A considerable portion of the program will be devoted to matters concerned with post-war planning and post-war materials from the viewpoints of raw material supply and use by the industry. Scholarship papers of academic interest will be presented and an open discussion of currently important problems will be held.

—O-P-D—

Oil Chemists' Meeting In Chicago Oct. 6-8

American Oil Chemists' Society will hold its annual Fall convention in the Palmer house, Chicago, October 6 to 8. Papers to be presented will include:—

"Improved Practical Method for Checking Loss of Fats in Water-Borne Wastes," by E. N. Mortenson, Swift & Co.; "Fat Salvage," by Marcus W. Hinson, War Production Board; "Antioxidants of Vegetable Oils," by G. D. Oliver, W. S. Singleton and A. E. Bailey, and "Measurement of the Consistency of Plastic Vegetable Fats," by R. O. Feuge and A. E. Bailey, all of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. The fat and oil section program is being arranged by J. K. Gunther and H. C. Black, Swift & Co., Chicago.

Other features of the convention will include a group of industrial exhibits of equipment and apparatus and products of the soap, fat and oil industries. J. J. Vollertsen, Armour & Co., Chicago, is general chairman of the local committee on arrangements.

—O-P-D—

N.W.D.A. Convention Program Takes Shape

The program for the National Wholesale Druggists Association wartime convention, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel October 5 to 7, is nearing completion. The second general session Wednesday morning, under the direction of S. B. Penick, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co., this city, chairman of the manufacturers' committee, will hear S. DeWitt Clough of the Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, who will discuss current problems in the drug industry, and Congressman Charles A. Halleck, who will talk on grade labeling and trademarks. W. DeLaney will deal with synthetic rubber in the drug industry and Dr. Morrish Fishbein will discuss postwar planning for medical service.

The afternoon session will be devoted to wartime problems presented

—*Continued on page 52*

—O-P-D—

OPA Closes Down Eleven District Offices

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration today announced that because of budget limitations it has been forced to close eleven of its 104 district offices. The district offices closed are in Worcester and Springfield, Mass.; Rochester, N. Y.; Norfolk, Va.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Tampa, Fla.; Dayton, Ohio; South Bend, Ind.; Rockford, Ill.; Pierre, S. D., and Bismark, N. D. Two of these offices, Dayton and South Bend, are in OPA's Cleveland region. OPA emphasized that the offices closed were the latest ones to be opened. In some of the eleven cities field representatives will be maintained.

Vitamin Rollback Still Contemplated

OPD Washington Bureau

Officials of the Office of Price Administration said September 10 that, contrary to reports in the trade, there has been no abandonment of its intention to issue a specific maximum price regulation rolling back the price of vitamins.

The situation with respect to the issuance of the regulation is unchanged, they said; it cannot be considered a dead issue. Work on the regulation is still under way, it was added.

Synthetic Papaverine In National Formulary

OPD Washington Bureau

The Committee on National Formulary has recently voted to include in the third supplement to be published during October, 1943, a change in the definition of papaverine hydrochloride. The revised definition will read:—

Papaverine hydrochloride is the hydrochloride of an alkaloid obtained from opium, or produced synthetically.

The new part of the definition is "or produced synthetically."

The statement of the committee regarding the change follows:—

Synthetic papaverine is, of course, identical in all respects with the natural product. This change in the definition of papaverine hydrochloride has been made necessary because of a greatly increased demand which cannot be supplied entirely from opium. The increased demand is due to a growing recognition of the value of papa-

—*Continued on page 53*

—O-P-D—

OPA Names Davis Head Of Territorial Officers

James P. Davis has been appointed administrator for region IX of the Office of Price Administration, comprising the territories and possessions of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. He succeeds Wallace M. Cohen, resigned, who for several months served as acting administrator.

American Chemical Society Has Big, Broad Meeting

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10, 1943

The American Chemical Society closed its 106th meeting here today after one of the biggest and busiest gatherings it ever has staged. Almost 4,000 persons were registered, and the several sessions of the various divi-

Per K. Frolich

A.C.S. President for 1943

sions ran continuously, as well as simultaneously.

The tenor of the meeting was tense; its preview was notably broad, even for an organization whose scope is universal. From petroleum to penicillin and all through the plastics of esters and elastomers, the program ran. Manpower problems held interest along with processes involving multimolecule organic compounds. The outstanding features depended almost wholly on the point of view, although petroleum and synthetic rubber were the selected topics of the general session—the division of rubber chemistry did not participate in the meeting here.

The presidential address of Dr. Per K. Frolich, of the Standard Oil Development Company, was devoted to Petroleum—Past, Present, and Future. It was an able summarization of the miraculous development of the industry and an equally able summation with reference to the part it will continue to play in national and global economics Dr. Frolich is not one of that who are frightened over the prospect—periodically advanced for two or three decades—that exhaustion of petroleum resources is just around the corner. He saw many years' supplies of mechanical and chemical materials in the known and geologically predictable deposits of crude oil. He saw far, far in the future continuing supplies from oilshales and tarsands when the liquid resources may have become impracticable to tap.

Dr. Frolich expected engineering developments to contribute to the stretching of the supply of petroleum for mechanical applications by providing more efficient consumption. His expectations in the direction of the growing petroleum chemical industry were equally optimistic. He did not, however, venture any predictions of

—*Continued on page 68*

—O-P-D—

F.W.D.A. Meeting Program Arranged

The "Road Ahead Conference" of manufacturers and wholesalers of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, to be held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, this city, September 30 and October 1, will consider three principal postwar questions uppermost in the minds of members, as indicated by replies to a recent membership poll.

"What's Ahead for Government and Business?" will be answered by speakers at the joint morning session beginning at 10 a.m. in the Wedgwood room September 30. "What's Ahead for Drug Distribution?" will form the theme of the joint afternoon session at 2:30 p.m. Members will recess between the two meetings for luncheon in the Sert room beginning at 12:30 p.m. At 7:30 p.m. Thursday the annual informal dinner of active and associate members will take place in the Sert room, when Robert J. Watt, international representative for the American Federation of Labor, will answer "What's Ahead for Labor Relations?" The title of Mr. Watt's ad-

—*Continued on page 68*

—O-P-D—

Caspari Endowment Funds Being Sought

A memorial to the late Dr. Charles E. Caspari, for many years dean of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy until his death in June, 1942, is to be presented to the school in the form of an endowment which now is being sought by members of an alumni committee. The college is not now endowed and a fund of $500,000 is being raised to assist in perpetuating the ideals of Dr. Caspari, who devoted most of his life to the welfare of the school.

In letters seeking contributions to the fund Robert L. Lund, president of the Charles E. Caspari Endowment Fund Committee, pointed out that the college has been able to continue its work in the past by depending on tuition from students and intermittent aid from friends, but that it now is confronted with the need for additional funds to meet growing expenses and loss of revenue from tuition of students entering the service.

Packaged Drugs, Cosmetics Pricing Procedure Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Several pricing formula changes were announced September 9 by the Office of Price Administration to provide a method of determining maximum prices manufacturers of packaged drugs and packaged cosmetics may charge new classes of purchasers and to facilitate the establishment of ceilings for sales by the new resellers.

The changes were incorporated in amendment No. 1 to maximum price regulation 392 (Packaged Drugs) and in amendment No. 1 to regulation 393. The actions are effective September 14, 1943.

In both regulations OPA extends the method of pricing packaged drugs or cosmetics for which maximum prices for manufacturers' sales have been established under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

As originally authorized, the maximum prices for manufacturers' sales under the regulations were their prices established by the General Maximum Price Regulation prior to May 12, 1943. Sellers were required to use General Maximum Price Regulation ceilings or, if they had not sold the product before the regulations were issued, competitors' prices or manufacturers' suggested prices.

Certain ceilings for manufacturers established under the General Maximum Price Regulation were found by OPA to apply only to sales to a limited number of classes of purchasers or for sales through distribution channels different from those the manufacturer now desires to use. In these instances, the manufacturer has been unable under the existing provisions, to determine the maximum prices to the new classes of purchasers and because of the absence of competitor's prices or suggested resale prices the resellers also have been unable to determine their ceilings.

Accordingly, the new action provides that the manufacturer may apply to OPA for a determination of maximum prices to a class of purchasers of a packaged drug or cosmetic priced under the General Maximum Price Regulation for which he did not establish prices under that measure.

The amendments also provide that resellers who cannot determine a maximum price by any of the existing

—*Continued on page 53*

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 10, 1943	Sept. 3, 1943	Sept. 11, 1942
137.4	137.4	139.2

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Botanical drugs were pushed up a bit last week; aromatic plants also got a few more boosts than cuts; on aromatic oils the net effect was in the opposite direction. All together, the opposing influences neutralized one another.

The holiday influence made the week somewhat dull in respect of trade movements. The collapse of one of the legs of the warring Axis tripod caused some perking up of short-supply consumers, but there was no evidence that this would be anything but hope for some time to come, and in some directions the business of supplying occupation forces will cut new chunks out of available materials.

Consumer Goods Quota Ordered

OPD Washington Bureau

Directives were issued by the War Production Board September 9 to a variety of consumer goods manufacturers to set aside a portion of their products for exclusive sale to civilian consumers. The order is designed to close a loophole in the allocations program through which a good portion of products intended for civilians had been absorbed by the military through direct purchases from producers and distributors.

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed Oil Price Areas Raised to Six

OPD Washington Bureau

To clarify location differentials on crude cottonseed oil, the Office of Price Administration raised to six the number of geographical locations to which the cents-per-pound maximums on sales of this oil apply. This action was taken in amendment 6 to MPR 53, effective September 6.

Areas included in the new list and the respective ceilings in cents per pound, f.o.b. mill, in tankcars, are:—

California (except Los Angeles), 13½ cents.

Los Angeles, 13 4/10 cents.

Arizona, 12⅞ cents.

Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Crittenden and Mississippi counties in Arkansas, New Madrid and Scott counties in Missouri, Morgan county in Alabama, 12.75 cents.

Alabama (except Morgan county), Arkansas (except Crittenden and Mississippi counties), Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri (except New Madrid and Scott counties), New Mexico, Muskogee and Tulsa counties in Oklahoma, Bowie, Dallas, El Paso, and Tarrant counties in Texas, 12⅝ cents.

Oklahoma (except Muskogee and Tulsa counties), Texas (except Bowie, Dallas, El Paso, and Tarrant counties), 12½ cents.

—O-P-D—

Vinyl Resin Output 10,000,000 Lbs. Monthly

Vinyl resin manufacture will be at the rate of about 10,000,000 pounds per month early in 1944, but until then civilian allotments of the material will have to be screened closely to assure adequate supplies being available for the armed forces and other essential needs, according to the War Production Board September 8.

The present shortage of the rubber-like material is due to the many uses found by the armed forces for it in the prosecution of the war, including such items as Army and Navy raincoats, camouflaged ponchos, insulation for wiring on battleships and for degaussing cables, water bags for sterilizing water, and for bags used in base hospitals to place about burned arms and legs while healing solutions are circulated through them.

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Toohy to Leave OPA Around September 30

OPD Washington Bureau

John J. Toohy, head of the soap, drugs and cosmetic section of the chemical and drug price branch of the Office of Price Administration, said September 10 that he expects to relinquish his job with OPA about the end of the month, to return to E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

Mr. Toohy came to Washington on a leave of absence from his company last March to aid in bringing about a closer coordination of the work of OPA with the drug manufacturing and distributing industry. He expects to resume his duties as manager of distribution when he returns to Squibb & Sons.

—O-P-D—

Methyl Salicylate To Be Price-Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration is preparing a dollars-and-cents price ceiling regulation governing synthetic methyl salicylates. At the present time prices of this material are governed by GMPR.

Officials said that issuance of a specific regulation has become necessary because of evidence of a runaway price having developed in the market for methyl salicylate because of the scarcity of supplies.

—O-P-D—

Lanolin Price Ceiling Revision in Offing

OPD Washington Bureau

A dollar-and-cents ceiling price regulation covering hydrous and anhydrous lanolin is being prepared for issuance by the Office of Price Administration, it was learned September 10.

The aim of the regulation is to eliminate a squeeze at the wholesaler price levels because of the increases in prices that have been allowed producers, operating under FDO-53. At the present time wholesale and retail prices of lanolin are governed by GMPR. It is said that present prices will be included in the new regulation and a provision made for the usual markup for wholesalers and retailers.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, Ethyl:—Supplies of as required during the period October 1 to December 31, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 99, opening September 20.

Baking Powder: — 706,000 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC-1625, opening September 13.

Dichlorodifluoromethane:—3,900 pounds, Assistant Chief, Service Division, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Buildings Manager, Washington (25); invitation 717-9-15-McN, opening September 15.

Drugs:—Supplies of, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 127, opening September 27.

Durablast Abrasive:—Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4500, opening postponed from September 9 to September 16.

Glue, Case Sealing:—3 drums, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington; opening September 13.

—O-P-D—

M-3 Products Phone No. Is EVergreen 9-2410

In the advertisement last week of M-3 Products Company, manufacturer of an oleoresinous vehicle for gloss and for flat wall paints, 754 Humboldt street, Brooklyn, the telephone number should have been printed EVergreen 9-2410.

—O-P-D—

Malefern Import Licenses Recommended in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 10, 1943

Import licenses are being recommended for malefern. English clove oil reduced 2s. to 11s. 6d. per pound—about $2.30 per pound.

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Molasses for Alcohol Negotiated by DSC

OPD Washington Bureau

The Defense Supplies Corporation has entered into negotiations with representatives of each of the Caribbean area sugar producing countries for the purchase of their entire output of blackstrap molasses for shipment to the United States for conversion into alcohol.

Officials would give no estimate of the amount of molasses involved, but it is said to include all last year's carryover and this year's production. The purchase program also includes Cuba's supply of invert molasses. The negotiations are still in a preliminary stage and officials said they do not expect them to be concluded for several weeks.

Under the OPA regulations the prices to be paid for offshore molasses are governed by GMPR and the import price regulations which permits the inclusion of certain additional costs in determining the price ceiling. In cases where importers have no March price or cannot compute their ceilings on the basis of the prices of their nearest competitor, they are invited to submit their problem to OPA for a price determination.

Purchase of the offshore molasses supply has been made necessary by increasing demands for alcohol by the synthetic rubber industry, which this year will consume upward of 22,600,000 gallons and in the following year will consume more than double that amount. Officials said the increasing demands of the synthetic rubber industry already have begun to affect the supply picture, and the alcohol stockpile is now starting to diminish.

Purchase of all the molasses in the Caribbean area for conversion into alcohol will not be sufficient to meet all demands and the continued production of industrial alcohol from domestic materials is inevitable, they added.

—O-P-D—

Crude Vegetable Oils Delivery Ban Lifted

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has suspended restrictions on delivery of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils to refiners for the calendar quarter beginning October 1 to facilitate the movement of these oils during the new crushing season. Authorizations for delivery to industrial users will continue to be obtained from the Food Distribution Administration.

Crushing of the 1943 oil seed crops will be seasonally heavy in October, November and December. Restrictions on crude oil delivery became effective last March, when dwindling 1942 stocks and maldistribution made it necessary to redistribute stocks and allocate production in the interest of wartime needs.

The WFA action was taken by suspending part of paragraph (b) in Food Distribution Order No. 29. This order restricts the use and distribution of the four oils, in both the crude and refined states. Officials pointed out, however, that the suspension affects only the crude oil shipped to refiners; that all other provisions of FDO 29 remains in effect. It was explained also that allocations for September are not suspended. However, refiners need not file application in September for October supplies of crude oil.

While there is no change with reference to use of the four oils by refiners, or shipment of refined oil by refiners to other refiners and margarin or shortening manufacturers, WFA said allocations will be made in September for October, November, and December. Applications for this quarterly allocation should be filed by September 15 with the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Flaxseed Crop Up

A flaxseed crop of 54,720,000 bushels for 1943 was indicated in the government estimate for September issued late last Friday. This compared with 54,331,000 bushels in August. The soybean crop was estimated at 208,763,000 bushels; previous month 200,328,000 bushels. Corn crop estimate 2,985,257,000 bushels; previous month 2,875,000,000 bushels.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The surrender of Italy to the Allied forces has one feature about it that should not be overlooked. It probably brings the rationing of bituminous coal for industrial, as well as domestic, use in this country nearer to a reality than ever before and makes it even more essential that all industries cooperate to the fullest in the program just announced by WPB to conserve fuel supplies wherever possible.

Officials who should know say that "large supplies" of coal will have to be shipped to the American army of occupation for use in keeping utilities and railroads operating in the conquered area. In fact, the first of these shipments already has moved from this country. Italy is without coal resources of her own, and has been dependent almost entirely upon Germany for supplies.

The way Secretary Ickes describes it is:—"The coal situation in the United States is bad, and is going to get worse, from everything I can see."

Contract Renegotiations

The determination of the War Department Price Adjustment Board to complete renegotiation of 1942 contracts before end of this year has been given emphasis by a recent action of the President. The subpoena powers vested in him in the Second War Powers Act have, through a series of redelgations, just been passed on to the chairman of the PAB.

As a result of prearranged plans of Congress to look into the experience of the contract renegotiation law a feeling has grown up among some contractors that if they can hold out long enough maybe Congress will modify the law and eliminate some of the provisions objected to by industry. The result has been a delaying of some of the work of the board and an upsetting of its timetable for completion of the job.

By arming the board with the subpoena powers, officials now look for the work to move briskly forward again. These subpoena powers include authority to compel the contractors to produce any "documentary or physical evidence deemed relevant to the inquiry" and a contractor failing to comply renders himself liable to a $5,000 fine and one year imprisonment.

Magnesium Uses Sought

Considerable progress has been made recently by WPB and industry in eliminating many serious bottlenecks. Many of these have been given considerable public attention, but little is known of the progress made on smaller but equally important program. In this latter group, some of the achievements are:—

Production problem in magnesium and aluminum has been overcome. In fact efforts are now being made to find further uses for magnesium. Quartz crystal output, has been increased markedly and a new important domestic industry, diamond dies, has been erected almost overnight, freeing use from previous dependency on overseas sources. Substitution programs have remedied the tight situation in jewel bearings and even a generally satisfactory situation has been brought about in steel. Although total requirements are still greater than supply, needs for all important programs are being met through increased production and better distribution.

Canada Controlling Inflation

Canada apparently is going to come out of this war with the best record of any country of keeping price inflation under control. Being so closely associated with the United States, both economically and geographically it would be natural to expect that Canada's experience would more or less parallel those of the United States—but the facts show the opposite to be the case.

After three and a half years of war, Canada's living costs have risen only 17 percent, while in Great Britain which depends so heavily on imports and should be in a better position to keep prices in check, living costs have gone up 28 percent, and in the United States they have increased 26 percent.

The answer is vigorous enforcement of a comprehensive anti-inflation program. Canada has a fiscal policy that emphasizes getting at wage payments before they get in the hands of the workers and strict regulation of wages to reduce the pressure on costs. It also has a general price ceiling supplemented by subsidy payments, allocations and rationing of goods.

Penny Color Solution Wanted

The Treasury is getting a lot of complaints of late about its new penny because it is being confused too often for a dime. People who have been on the short end of some of these mistaken (?) identities are naturally kicking to the department to do something to save the reputation of Honest Abe whose facial resemblance still marks the penny.

Of course the Treasury could do away with pennies entirely, but that would be inflationary. That would be all the argument needed for increasing prices a nickle at a time. Or the department could punch holes in them, turn them out in squares, hexagonal or some other fancy shapes, but that would throw all the penny vending machines out of wack.

What it would like to do is darken them so they could be readily distinguished from a dime, but doesn't know how to do it. Any outside help on the problem would be welcome.

Fiber Container Conservation

An idea has gotten around that the WPB is going to impose a flat prohibition on the use of fiber containers for shipping because of the shortage of these containers irrespective of whether substitutes are available or not. Such ideas are entirely erroneous. No such step is contemplated although there is an order in the works that will require a reduction in the tonnage of fiber containers for various products.

Reports of drastic action being imminent have sprung from recent conferences of the WPB's Containers Division with some of the container people and resulted in a virtual deluge of letters and telegrams of protest. By the time the reports reached the furniture manufacturers this industry "understood" that it was to be cut off from the fiber container supply entirely.

A critical situation does exist in the supply of such containers, even for the military, and it will be necessary to reduce the quantity for many commodities, officials say, but there is no edict in the cards that says a fiber container can not be used if there is no practical substitute available.

Export Schedule Printed

The OEW says that Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 12 is now being printed and will be mailed to all subscribers in a few days. A supply of sale copies will thereafter be available at regional offices of the Department of Commerce, and at the Washington and New York offices of the OEW. The schedule will contain all pertinent information contained in the Current Export Bulletins through No. 118 and part of No. 119.

Drug Stores to Sell Bonds

The corner drug store has been enlisted by Secretary Morgenthau in the Third War Loan and indications are that it is going to play an important role in the drive.

Together with theatres, the drug stores are about the only places open at night and Sunday and Mr. Morgenthau figured that here was an opportunity to reach those workers who could not leave their jobs during the daytime. His appeal to the druggists to take on the added duty of selling

—Continued on page 39

Cottonseed Standards For Grading Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of the standards for grading cottonseed sold for crushing to include formulas for determining the grade of seed with extremely high oil content and thus enable the mills to place a value on such seed was announced September 8 by the War Food Administration.

Inclusion of the new formulas in the grading regulations was made necessary by reason of the fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation in its subsidy programs requires the seed to be bought on grade. In the case of a considerable portion of the seed produced in the panhandle section of Texas last year, the oil content was less than that for which standards had been provided and as a result the crushers were under difficulty in carrying out their contractural obligations with the CCC.

The new matter in the grading regulation for determining the quantity

—Continued on page 44

—O-P-D—

Paint Drum Care Urged by WPB

The War Production Board has advised all manufacturers of paint, varnish and lacquer, through the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, to make certain that the best possible use is made of their present supply of steel shipping drums. A letter from the WPB Chemicals Division pointed out that the supply of steel for shipping containers is so limited there is no assurance of sufficient steel containers for packaging all protective coatings required by the armed services will be available.

It is essential that paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers obtain the cooperation of their customers that steel drums may be returned wherever possible, and re-used as many times as possible. In this way, it is hoped that paint, varnish and lacquer manufac-

—Continued on page 44

—O-P-D—

Cellulose Acetate Powders Use Limited

OPD Washington Bureau

Suppliers of cellulose acetate powders have been ordered by the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board to notify all their customers that beginning with October they will be unable to ship them the powder in quantities greater than can be put into the process of manufacture in a thirty-day period.

Officials said they had been forced to issue the directive because it had been found that users of the powder had been padding their requests and doubtlessly putting the excess into inventory with the result that the already existing shortage was being made even more severe.

They said that for August the requests of plastic manufacturers for

—Continued on page 45

—O-P-D—

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Advisers Named

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of industry subcommittees to advise and consult with PAW on wartime problems affecting the distribution of liquefied petroleum gas has been announced by Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes. The subcommittees, composed of representative leaders of the industry, will function in each of five districts for the purpose of assisting PAW on all matters "relating to the proper coordination of the activities and problems pertaining to the distribution of liquefied petroleum gas, so far as these problems are related to the furtherance of the war program." Chairmen of the five subcommittees are:—

District 1 (East Coast), Walter A. Naumer, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York; district 2 (Middle West), George R. Benz, of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.; district 3 (Southwest), Louis Abramson, of the Petrolane Gas Corporation, New Orleans, La.; district 4 (Rocky Mountain), Dr. R. W. Leslie, of the Wasatch Oil Refining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, and district 5 (Pacific coast), D. D. Purrington, of the Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, Calif.

Dewey Acting Rubber Director

OPD Washington Bureau

Resignation of William M. Jeffers as rubber director and appointment of Colonel Bradley Dewey, president of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., as acting director was announced September 4 by President Roosevelt. Col. Dewey has been with the Rubber Directors Office about a year, having been appointed deputy director a year ago.

In an exchange of letters made public by the President in which he praised the director for "a real public service" he had performed, Mr. Jeffers told Mr. Roosevelt that "the problem of taking care of the requirements of the armed forces and keeping the country on rubber, meanwhile conserving the nation's stock pile of natural crude, is well in hand, though there is a present and prospective

—Continued on page 44

—O-P-D—

Private Motor Carrier Transport Tax Defined

OPD Washington Bureau

The 3 percent Federal transportation tax does not apply to amounts paid by private motor carriers for adjustment of costs under certain joint action conservation plans the Office of Defense Transportation has announced. Under the revenue act of 1942, a Federal tax of 3 percent is levied upon the amounts paid for transportation of property by rail, motor vehicle, water or air.

Where each private participating motor carrier operates his own equipment with his own personnel and merely pools merchandise with other private carriers for transportation and delivery services within a certain area the tax does not apply, the Bureau of Internal Revenue stated in a ruling to the ODT.

It does not matter whether the carriers are operating in local or over-the-road service, or both, the bureau has informed the ODT. Under these conditions, the amounts paid by one private carrier to another for the purpose of adjusting the cost of transportation and delivery of merchandise is not subject to the tax.

In such instances the parties to the joint action are not considered by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to be in the business of transporting property for hire within the meaning of the act. However, if the carriers set up a separate entity, such as a corporation, to perform transportation for all members, then the amounts paid by the merchants for this transportation service would be subject to the transportation tax, the bureau also ruled.

—O-P-D—

Fats, Oils Deliveries Data to Russia Given

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has reported that deliveries of edible fats and oils to representatives of Soviet Russia during the first seven months of 1943 totaled 264,000,000 pounds. Vegetable oils, mainly linseed oil, constituted by far the most important single item—158,000,000 pounds. Also included was lard, 38,000,000 pounds; shortening, 25,000,000; butter, 17,000,000; oleomargarin, 12,000,000; tallow, 12,000,000, and oleo oil, 2,000,000 pounds.

—O-P-D—

Cadmium Conservation Control Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

To further conserve the supply of cadmium, the War Production Board has limited the military exemption of this mineral to those uses required by prime contracts. The issuance of conservation order M-65-a as amended imposed this limitation, and makes certain changes in lists A and B of the original order .

—O-P-D—

Calcium Silicon Order Revoked

The War Production Board has issued a revocation of general preference order M-20-a. This order allocated calcium silicon, which is used in the treatment and refining of certain steels.

TRY *this versatile blending agent*

2-METHYL-2, 4-PENTANEDIOL

2-METHYL-2, 4-PENTANEDIOL

Water	Acetone
Castor oil	Diacetone
Petroleum naphtha (light)	*O*-Dichlorobenzene
Benzene	Ethylene dichloride
Toluene	Chloroform
Methanol	Carbon tetrachloride
Ethanol	Carbon disulfide
Isopropanol	Ethyl ether
Butanol	n-Butyl ether
Glycerine	Mesityl oxide
Aminomethylpropanol	1,3-Dioxan
Triethylamine	Ethyl acetate
Nitroparaffins	Butyl acetate

PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: 118.17
Specific Gravity: 0.922 at 20°/20°C.
Distillation Range: 192°C. to 199°C. at 760 mm of Mercury
Refractive Index: 1.4282 at 20°C.
Melting Point: Becomes semi-solid at –40°C. with no crystal formation
Flash Point: 94°C. (201.2°F.)
Vapor Pressure:

Temperature °C.	Vapor Pressure mm of Hg
90	8.5
100	14.3
120	41.3
140	104.1
150	159.3
160	237.7
180	494.7
190	692.1

Saybolt Universal Viscosity: 75°F./2 mins. 51 secs.
32°F./17 mins. 9 secs.

. . . miscible with a wide variety of liquids

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol is completely miscible with such dissimilar substances as water, petroleum naphtha, coal tar hydrocarbons, castor oil, and the common alcohols, esters, and ketones. The limited quantity now available is proving useful in numerous applications as a coupling or stabilizing agent, as a plasticizer, and as a mild humectant.

"2-2-4" may be used in such preparations as cleaning and polishing compounds, textile "conditioning" and lubricating oils, printer's ink, and oil emulsions. It also functions as a glycerine substitute for various industrial purposes.

A special grade of 2-2-4 . . . recommended for use in products where minimum odor is important . . . is obtainable at a slight premium over the regular grade. When requesting samples please specify which grade is desired.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
Corporation
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Oil Drums Available For Replacements

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has announced that arrangements have been made with the War Production Board for shippers of edible and inedible oils to obtain new steel (closed head) drums for essential replacement of worn-out stocks.

WPB administers the order which has for several months prohibited use of new steel drums for any purpose except that which contributes directly to the war program. In August, oil shippers were permitted to purchase new drums sufficient to rebuild depleted stocks. Now that these stocks have been returned to working levels, WPB will permit replacements as drums become unusable through wear.

Requests for replacements should be filed between October 1 and October 10—and every three months thereafter—with the Containers Division, War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., using WPB form 1887. The release of new drums beyond first re-

—Continued on page 52

—O-P-D—

War Minerals Program Fund for Mines Bureau

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has revealed that the most extensive exploratory program ever undertaken in the United States and Alaska for war minerals had been launched by the Bureau of Mines under a $3,900,000 Congressional appropriation item, "Investigation of Deposits of Critical and Essential Minerals in the United States and Its Possessions."

In announcing that the bureau's program was under way in thirty States and Alaska, Secretary Ickes explained that the work is separate from two other exploratory programs which are being conducted simultaneously by the bureau—the investigation of raw material sources for steel and the projects designed to increase aluminum production.

—O-P-D—

Pitzer Wins A.C.S. Pure Chemistry Award

Kenneth Sanborn Pitzer, associate professor of chemistry in the University of California at Berkeley, received the $1,000 American Chemical Society award in pure chemistry at the society's 106th meeting in Pittsburgh last week. Dr. Pitzer was cited for his work in chemical thermodynamics.

Dr. Pitzer, who was born in Pomona, Calif., in 1914, majored in chemistry at the California Institute of Technology, where his undergraduate scholastic record was characterized as "outstanding in the history of the institution." He received the degree of B.S. from C.I.T. in 1935, and that of Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1937. Since 1937 he has been a member of the faculty of the University of California.

Dr. Pitzer's researches include studies of some of the fundamental facts of the structure of chemical molecules and their reactions, and basic facts of chemical reactions in solutions.

—O-P-D—

Lactic Method for Making Methyl Acrylate Studied

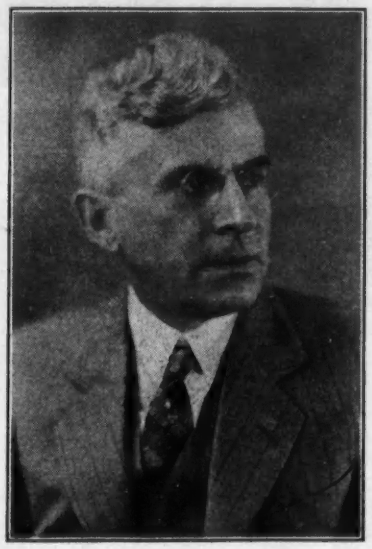
OPD Washington Bureau

New industrial uses for lactic acid are indicated by recent research of the Department of Agriculture. The development consists in improved methods, worked out by the Agricultural Research Administration at the USDA Eastern Regional Research Laboratory near Philadelphia, for converting lactic acid to methyl acrylate. Methyl acrylate has been known to industry for some time, and commercial concerns have been experimenting with it on a large scale for the production of plastics and synthetic rubber. In the past methyl acrylate has been made synthetically from organic compounds. Its production from lactic acid would mean an additional outlet for farm products since lactic acid is produced by fer-

—Continued on page 53

Rose Retires as Director Of du Pont Laboratory

Dr. Robert E. Rose has retired after twenty-two years' service as director of the technical laboratory at the Du Pont Dye Works in Deepwater, N. J., to assume new duties as consultant to the laboratory, E. I. du Pont



Dr. Robert E. Rose

de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has announced. He is succeeded as director by George H. Schuler, of Pedricktown, N. J., connected with the laboratory staff throughout Dr. Rose's ten-

—Continued on page 48

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Tank Barge Program Curtailed

The Office of Defense Transportation has eliminated 36 of 305 wooden barges from its petroleum tank barge construction schedule, ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman has announced. The stop order was issued before work had started on the 36 units. The new facilities and equipment coming into use are bringing about a working balance between transportation capacity and oil supplies available for movement, Mr. Eastman said.

OEW Export Control For Latin America Simplified

OPD Washington Bureau

Important modifications in United States export control, to simplify procedures and allow greater freedom in commercial export operations, will be put into effect on October 1, Leo T. Crowley, director of the Office of Economic Warfare, has announced.

A number of the Latin American countries involved have already agreed to the changes, and other agreements are expected soon. The Department of State and OEW announced jointly on August 28 (see REPORTER September 6) that suggestions for export control revision had been sent to American Embassies.

In general, Mr. Crowley said, the simplified plan will remove from United States export control all commodities in free supply. A statement of cargo availability (shipping space application) will still be required, however.

Individual export license and foreign import requirement controls will be retained only for goods which are subject to War Production Board allotment, quota, allocation or release.

Putting free supply commodities under "general license" will greatly simplify exporters' operations. The action is in line with recommendations by the Exporters' Advisory Committee, and follows thorough study and negotiation by OEW and the Department of State through the various missions in Latin America.

Lists of commodities freed from export control and the countries affected, as well as detailed changes in procedure, will be announced within a few days by the OEW Office of Exports. No specific commodity or country information will be available before that announcement.

—O-P-D—

Carbon Black Hopper Car Pool Authorized

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Defense Transportation today approved a plan for the pooling of all privately-owned covered hopper cars used in the carbon black transportation service. The ODT action, which was taken in cooperation with the War Production Board, took the form of a special order ODT R-6, which becomes effective September 20.

ODT officials said that the pooling plan was instituted in an effort to get more efficient utilization of the specially built carbon black cars and to free some of the cars for use by other industries. It was pointed out, however, that their use outside the carbon black industry is greatly limited, due to their lightweight construction and other features.

At the present time the carbon black cars are leased by the owners to the consumer trade. Under the ODT plan, all the cars now in use in the industry will be leased to a pool authority, which will be set up by the industry. The pool authority, in turn, will sublease the cars to a carbon black producer or to a bulk consumer under terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the car owners. However, the order provides that any such sublease must contain a provision specifying that the pool authority shall reserve the right to limit the time such cars, empty or loaded, may be detained on the producer's tracks.

Iceland-U.S. Trade Pact Is Signed

OPD Washington Bureau

A reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Iceland reducing our import tax and tariff on herring oil by one-half and binding cod liver oil, cod oil, fish scrap and fish meal on the free list was signed August 27 at Reykjavik, the State Department announced. It was the thirty-second agreement negotiated under the trade agreements act and the seventh since the outbreak of war.

Imports of herring oil into the United States from Iceland were formerly substantial, ranging from 15,000,000 to 39,000,000 pounds a year in the period 1926-1932, but the import tax of 3 cents per pound imposed in 1934 together with the tariff duty of 5 cents a gallon practically prohibited imports in recent years.

In the agreement the tax and tariff are each reduced by one-half. In connection with this oil, the department noted that herring oil could be substituted in some cases for palm and coconut oils, imports of which have been curtailed because of the war.

Among the concessions obtained from Iceland the present tariff rates on cottonseed oil and soybean oil were bound against increase as was also the case of United States exports of lubricating oils to that country.

—O-P-D—

Glycerin in Limited Amount to Be Released

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has announced that a limited quantity of glycerin will be released beginning October 1 to a group of industrial user who have been without it since March when the production was diverted largely to the war program. Those who will share in the small quantity to be made available include manufacturers of dentifrices, flavors, shaving creams, tablet and pad adhesives, tobacco, shortenings, crown caps, and protective coatings.

While glycerin is an essential product in war materials, inventories now are at a satisfactory level due to generally improved shipping conditions and the prospects of expanded production of soap for the synthetic rubber program. It is emphasized, however, that fats still are urgently needed for this expanded soap production as well as for the production of other essential war materials.

The delivery and use of the product is subject to food distribution order No. 34, and industrial users who desire a share of the quantity to be released should make application by September 15 to the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Chemical Industry Manpower Symposium at A. C. S. Meeting

Dr. Albert E. Elder, head chemical adviser for the War Production Board, and Francis J. Curtis, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, were among the speakers participating in the Manpower Symposium, held in connection with the 106th meeting of the American Chemical Society, in Pittsburgh, October 5 to 8.

An abstract of Dr. Elder's address follows:—

On August 5 Donald Nelson reported that $12,000,000,000 of the $14,000,000,000 construction program had been completed with the ammunition and explosive program 95 percent complete, chemicals 90 percent, shipways 84 percent, aircraft 77 percent, high octane gasoline 63 percent, and the synthetic rubber program 61 percent. On the basis of these figures we might, at first glance, suppose that the worries of the chemical industry for the war period were 90 percent over.

Labor strikes in the chemical industry have been responsible for some decrease in production, and in some instances such strikes have disrupted, for a time at least, the required production in some phases of the chemical industry. In 1941 there were 88 strikes involving 21,411 workers with a total loss of 315,581 man-days in the Chemicals and Allied Products Industries. In 1942 there were sixty-seven strikes involving 31,198 workers with a total loss of 103,394 man-days.

During the first five months of this year there have been a total of twenty-six strikes in the chemicals and allied products industry involving 6,559 workers with a total loss of 25, 85 man-days. The number of workers involved during these five months were:—

January 745, February 169, March 1,127, April 1,250, May 3,178.

The record in the rubber industry during this same five months' period, for example, was much worse with a total of 37 strikes involving 78,439 workers with a total of 235,517 man-days lost.

All concerned must attempt to keep labor losses in the chemical industry to a minimum during this war period; otherwise, all of the efforts which have been expended towards a more efficient utilization of labor in our industry may be nullified.

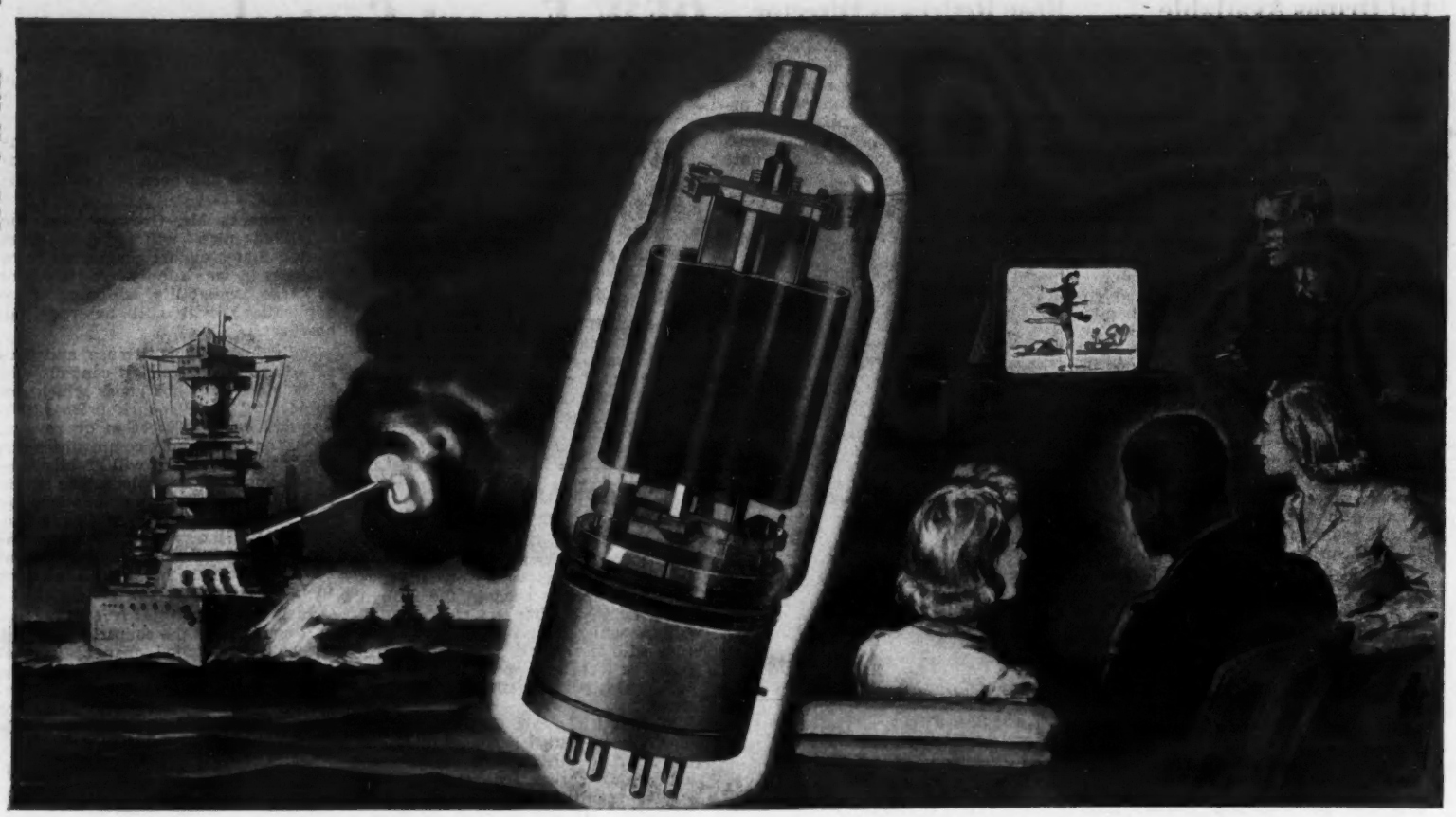
Labor Turnover

Fluctuations in labor turnover in the chemical plants vary greatly throughout the country. One of the most serious cases which has been called to my attention is that of the plant in which, during the past twelve months, the labor turnover was approximately equal to the total number of employees in the plant. Fortunately, in many instances, the percentage of employees still on the job is reasonably high, and it is only within certain groups that the turnover is appreciable.

It is anticipated that in the near future there may be several unavoidable labor turnovers required due to the production of certain chemicals being sufficient, new chemicals superseding old ones, and labor shortages being so great that transfer of contracts from one area to another will be necessary. These plant shutdowns represent a potential source of trained labor for plants located elsewhere

—Continued on page 55

OPD—9-13-1943



Electronics creates a wonder world!

How Chemical Purity contributes to this new miracle of science

Electronics—the new science of putting the electron to work!

Today . . . the electron tube guides the destinies of armies and fleets all over the world.

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It will invade industry in all its aspects, save energy, save time, save money, protect life and property.

Baker is playing its part in contributing chemicals of extraordinary purity to make possible the coating of the filament used in the electron tube. Here, *purity is demanded* — so that transmission of electronic power may not be impeded.

This is only one of the many instances where *purity,* as exemplified by Baker Chemicals, has increased efficiency in today's forward march of industry.

Baker's Chemicals (purity by the ton) have been supplied to many manufacturing concerns for the manufacture or processing of many products.

If you have special chemical requirements for war-production products, we invite you to discuss your needs in confidence with Baker.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Executive Office and Plant: Phillipsburg, N. J.
Branch Offices: New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

ANALYZED REAGENTS Baker's FINE CHEMICALS

Baker's

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

ANALYZED REAGENTS Baker's FINE CHEMICALS

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

September 10, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,8] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., a/dvd. E.[9] lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
[9]OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.62
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works.... 100 lbs.12.50 -12.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .96 - —
Arsenous[3] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 50-kilo lots, dms..kilo.31.75 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.10 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.45 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.33.16 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.34.22 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 bs.....b. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....up. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l. wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[3,6] 99¼-99¾%, dms., c.l..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kegs, 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .28
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 20-35%, bbls..lb. .06 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn, Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .06½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Acid, nicotinic[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. .....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. .....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.50
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works,frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¼- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anh., dms., lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.97 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Alcohol, benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .62 - —
Butyl normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1830- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1730- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .3003
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .3053
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- .2903
synthetic, dms., c frt. alld E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

[6]Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber, ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E. gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bblr..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls. .....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 - —
18 dms. to c.l.....gal.12.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½- —
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66¼- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .39 - .53
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .74 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .69 - —
Alphaterpineol, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Alum, ammonia,[3] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l. dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l. works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l. bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3],[4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. .16 - —
paste,[4] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powdered,[4] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .95 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .06¼- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms...lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton.47.65 -48.05
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .84 - —
paste dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1],[6] dms., bulk, inland producing areas..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
tank, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —

Ammonia sulphide, red, 48%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .38 - .38½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, oxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls. works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2],[4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots...oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos. 100% purity.52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10¼
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Asphaltum, Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l. refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2],[6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —

Barium carbonate, sulphur-free, paper bgs., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Barium chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., sone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line: 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17- .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a..m.s, f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.70 -25.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns....lb. 1.40 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 -
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .11 - —

Black, lamp, 2A, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00- —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2],[6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .51 - .52
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 4.76
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis6 lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
reg., grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls.. lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls..lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis.. lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluedag root, bls.....lb. .200 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
Meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms. extra works.....gal. 4.95 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.80 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A). gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02¼- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —

3 Things to remember about CALCO Dispersed-Type Ultramarines for Resin-Emulsion Paints!

1 You can introduce a Calco Ultramarine into the emulsion without its being ground into the oil phase as is necessary with many inorganic colors.

HERE are just three of the many reasons why you'll find it pays to specify Calco for your water-thinned coatings. But for the whole story—just check your formulas over with a Calco representative.

2 It will give your coatings good brushing characteristics and permanence of finish.

3 So important for interior coatings . . . colors are bright and clean in both light tints and deep tones—from red to green shades.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE NEW YORK CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works	lb.	.03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works	lb.	.08¾- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works	lb.	.04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.	lb.	.08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works	lb.	.03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works	lb.	.04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y., St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans	lb.	.04¾- —
Kansas City	lb.	.05¾- —
Minneapolis	lb.	.0535- —
Pittsburgh	lb.	.05 - —
bbls., ex car, Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works	lb.	.09 - —
special, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns	oz.	.55 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns	oz.	.80 - —
Bryonia root, bls	lb.	.85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls	lb.	.82 - .84
Berries, bgs	lb.	.70 - .75
Burdock root, bls	lb.	.32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms	lb.	.06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal.	gal.	.06½- —
Butternut bark, bls	lb.	.08 - .00
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.1790- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis,	lb.	.1840- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1690- —
other production dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1870- .2765
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1920- .2815
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1800- .2665
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾- —

Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)		
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).		
Lactate, dms.	lb.	.20¾- —
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.42 - —
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works	lb.	.35 - —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld. E. of St. Louis	lb.	.20½- .21¼
Propionate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.16½- .17
tanks	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, dms	lb.	.31 - —
Butyric ether, bots	gal.	6.50 - 6.95
cans, works	lb.	.65 - .70
dms., works	lb.	.60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
bots.	lb.	1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.	lb.	4.23 - —
cans	lb.	4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)		
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.,	lb.	.95 - —
Ingots or sticks	lb.	.90 - —
Red (see Red).		
Selenide (see Red).		
Sulphide (see Yellow).		
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.	lb.	2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.	lb.	3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots	lb.	3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs., or more	lb.	1.95 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.	lb.	.35 - .40
Calamus root, dum., bls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.07 .08
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½- .08½
Bromide, jars	lb.	.65 - .70
Carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).		
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots	ton.	28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks.	ton.	7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars	lb.	.28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots	ton.	28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
dms.	lb.	.57 - .58
cns.	lb.	.70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.		
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.28 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.	lb.	.35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.	lb.	2.05 - 2.35
fluffy, dms.	lb.	2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots.	per gram.	.25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works	ton.	75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works	lb.	.07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works	lb.	.08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works	lb.	.10 - —
Calcium phosphate, medicinal, bbls.	lb.	.11½- .12
dms.	lb.	.12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0635- —
Resinate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works	100 lbs.	No stocks
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.	lb.	.49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.	lb.	2.95 - 2.96
bots.	lb.	3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural	lb.	No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.47 - .54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.68 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.69 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.81 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.83 - —
Monobromate, dms.	lb.	3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.	lb.	.29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.	lb.	6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .79
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.67 - .69
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.55 - .56
natural, bgs.	lb.	.46 - .47
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).		
Diethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.225 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.235 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.83 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 - —
Zone 4, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.	lb.	1.50 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
green, Aleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.08 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.29 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein,[1] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¾- —

The can that Russia rates above guns and planes

A LEND-LEASE AUTHORITY said recently that Russia has been giving our food shipments even higher priorities than guns, planes or tanks!

Most food is going to war in cans—whether it's prepared, dehydrated or dried. And whether it's going to Russia, Britain, China or to our own fighting men all over the world.

Did you realize that our soldiers have a dozen different combat rations—and that most of these are packed in cans?

Without the tin can, lend-lease and military supply would fail. The can is as tough as the Russians. It endures the cold of Iceland, the heat of Africa. It can be stored anywhere, even outdoors.

The can saves food from contamination in bombed areas. It can be dropped without harm to beleaguered forces. And it keeps out water, light, dirt, gas and insects.

Cans for civilians are limited now, but the war cans will be peace cans one day. And better cans! We are learning plenty as "Packaging Headquarters for America at war."

TO MAKERS OF WAR GOODS

Rushed as we are, we can still take on more war work. A part of our vast metal-working facilities for forming, stamping, machining and assembly is still available. Write or phone our War Products Council, 100 E. 42nd St., N.Y.C.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

Casein, rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis. lb. .26¼- —
Argentine, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, c. & f. Buenos Aires.. lb. .11 - .11½
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 - Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bakts.....lb. .24 - .25
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.19.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .31 - .31½
French .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal,[6] pinewood,[1] blk., c.l., shipping points..ton.15.00 - —
softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Penn. .....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut Extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls.,c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 90.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 9%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100..oz. .89 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .89 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[3] cns., dms., jars..lb. .96 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21 - .21½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —

Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs, lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls..lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocilliana bark, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¼- .20¾
cns. .....lb. .23 - .28½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .84 - .85
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .23
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24- —
smaller containers, dlvd.. lb. .26 - .30
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —

Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs...b. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Corn syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
more..lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.38.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lb. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar solut., tanks, wks.gal. .141 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¼

Bombers Need Alkalies

In aluminum, glass, paint, plastic, fuel, explosives, and in many other materials required to make a bomber, Solvay Alkalies play an invisible yet crucial part. Without them, there might be no giant bombers... there might be no Victory. In war, as in peace, alkalies are indispensable!

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cube root,[2,4] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Cyanamide,[5,6] fertilizer mixing grade, gran., pulv., guaranteed 20.6% N, bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..... unit-ton. 1.62½- —
gran., 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyanide-chloride mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
slabs, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago..160 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks works.....lb. .095- —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 -
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.55.00 -60.00
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2060- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2260- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2180- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2280- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2110- —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .93 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
Dichlorethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l.....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks.....lb. .2050- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 30° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[2] bgs., ex dock.....ton.63.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, No. 1, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .46
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .90 - .96
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.20 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns...lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.42 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.42 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.55 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns...lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[2] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .25 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
206 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
299 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[2] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 -
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 -
320 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 -
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 -
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 -
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 -
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 -
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 -
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 -
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 -
495 Benzo purpurin 10B...lb. .40 -
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 -
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 -
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .55 -
593 Direct green B.....lb. .50 -
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 -
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1
668 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 -
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2
848 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 -
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 -
Benso fast black L...lb. .90 - 1
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 -
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 - 1
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 -
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 -
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 -
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 -
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 -
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 -
Black:—
935 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .38 -

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Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink).
lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow,
lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
900 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R,
lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .62
706 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
664 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.53 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B,
lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .21 - .26
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, sperit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .33 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .38 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .69 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base.
lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow,
lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .95 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .20 - .22
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -38.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots[4]..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs., oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anethesia, hospitals, 1-lb cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks .....lb .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12⅝- .13⅝
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[1,6] dms., c.l....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17⅞- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb .14½- —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.35 -10.75
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more.
lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22

Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works... ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works..ton.17.00 -19.00
N. C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs. ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
dom., bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .0985- .1010
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast6ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, coml., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Fluospar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more Ca F_2, mines..lb.33.00 - —
65% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.32.00 - —
60% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.31.00 - —
Fluorspar, washed gravel, less than 60% Ca F_2, mines..lb.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0650- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
imp., c.l.ft, bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

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Phosphoric Acid
Sodium Hydrosulfite
Sodium Silicofluoride
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45 -	—
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases,	lb.	.30	Nom.
extract, bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—			
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks.	gal.	.06 -	—
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks.	gal.	.092 -	—
72-74 octane	gal.	.092 -	.094
California, 78 octane, tanks,	gal.	.075 -	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks.	gal.	.05¾-	—
80 octane, tanks.	gal.	.06¾-	—
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.06 -	—
80 octane, tanks.	gal.	.06½-	.07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks.	gal.	.05½-	.06
natural, 26-70 Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.03⅞-	—
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks.	gal.	.07½-	—
Natural, 26-70 octane, Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.03¾-	.04⅛
Gelatin, silver, cs.	lb.	.90 -	.97
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.19
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.43 -	.45
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.48 -	.49
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.49 -	.50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50 -	4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Calicut, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.24½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.23½-	.24
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.25½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.25½
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.24½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	12.00	-13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	1.05 -	1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs.		1.15 -	1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs.		1.25 -	1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
30/50, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
55/82, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
82/108, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
207-236, bgs., c. l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½-	—
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] C.P., BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. zones A and C.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
C.P., USP., 95%, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
Soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks.	lb.	.11½-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.	lb.	1.25 -	1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots.,	oz.	20.75	-21.00
yellow, bots.	lb.	18.75	-19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00	- —
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50	-14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	5.10	- 5.15
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.25	- 5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs.	lb.	.19 -	.19½
Graphite,[1,3] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07½-	—
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 80%, passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse.	lb.	.04½-	—
70-74%, same basis.	lb.	.05 -	—
75-79%, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
80-84%, same basis.	lb.	.06 -	—
85-89%, same basis.	lb.	.07 -	—
90% and up, same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
Grease,[1,8] house, loose.	lb.	.08½-	—
white, choice, loose.	lb.	.09⅞-	—
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works.	lb.	3.75 -	—
molybdic, same basis.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.23 -	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.24 -	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25 -	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25½-	—
21-25%, bbls. same basis.	lb.	.26 -	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33 -	—
reduced color, 5%, same basis.	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09 -	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10 -	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20 -	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.21 -	—

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide, pure, dms., works.	lb.	.24 -	—
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works.	lb.	3.50 -	—
molybdic, bbls., works.	lb.	3.00 -	—
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works.	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.00 -	—
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60 -	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).			
Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.48 -	.49
Wood, bls.	lb.	.05 -	.06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.	lb.	2.40 -	2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbs., c.l., works.	lb.	.57 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.58 -	.73½
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	No prices	
Gum Accroides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26 -	.28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.33 -	.35
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs.	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Camphor (see C).			
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.35¾-	—
31, same basis.	lb.	.21½-	—
32, same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	—
33, same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
34, same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
35, same basis.	lb.	.15⅞-	—
36, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
37, same basis.	lb.	.18¼-	—
38, same basis.	lb.	.12¼-	—
39, same basis.	lb.	.10⅝-	—
40, same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
41, same basis.	lb.	.11⅝-	—
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14⅜-	—
2 bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12⅝-	—
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¼-	—
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14⅞-	—
East India[1], batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½-	—
unscraped, same basis.	lb.	.09 -	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.06½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis.	lb.	.05¾-	—
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
unscraped, same basis.	lb.	.07½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis.	lb.	.07¼-	—
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17⅝-	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.11½-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.22⅜-	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.11⅛-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.16⅜-	—
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11⅜-	—
MA, same basis.	lb.	.09¾-	—
MB, same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½-	—
dark, light, same basis,	lb.	.14½-	—
white, same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
B, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
C, same basis.	lb.	.13⅜-	—
CBB, same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
CNE, same basis.	lb.	.10 -	—
D, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
DBB, same basis.	lb.	.11 -	—
DU, same basis.	lb.	.08⅜-	—
DK, same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
MA, same basis.	lb.	.09¾-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
MB, same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
WS, same basis.	lb.	.11⅜-	—
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
whse., entry point, c.l.	lb.	.08⅜-	—
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bsks., same basis.	lb.	.15 -	—
bold, pale scraped, same basis.	lb.	.15 -	—
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
pale chips, bold, same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
small chips, same basis.	lb.	.11⅜-	—
SG, same basis.	lb.	.10½-	—
seeds and dust, same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Gum, copal, Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.23¾-	—
mixed, same basis.	lb.	.17¾-	—
chips, small, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
cuttings of split, same basis.	lb.	.19½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—

Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.35¾-	—
A/C, same basis.	lb.	.31¼-	—
A/D, same basis.	lb.	.28¾-	—
A/E, same basis.	lb.	.25¾-	—
B, same basis.	lb.	.34¾-	—
C, same basis.	lb.	.28¾-	—
D, same basis.	lb.	.25¾-	—
E, same basis.	lb.	.18¾-	—
F, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l.	lb.	.30¾-	—
2, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.25 -	—
3, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
chips, cs., same basis.	lb.	.23½-	—
dust, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
seeds, cs., same basis.	lb.	.17¾-	—

Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Elemi,[1] cns.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.09½-	—
other points, dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	.11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	.10
other points, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	.12
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.14 -	.36
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.18 -	—
80%, same basis.	lb.	.16 -	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.12½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.24 -	—
No. 1 extra, same basis.	lb.	.34 -	—
superior, same basis.	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 2 extra, same basis.	lb.	.30 -	—
superior, same basis.	lb.	.27½-	—
No. 3, same basis.	lb.	.23 -	—
x, same basis.	lb.	.36 -	—
2x, same basis.	lb.	.49 -	—
3x, same basis.	lb.	.77 -	—
bush, assorted, same basis.	lb.	.35 -	—
bright, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
bold, same basis.	lb.	.40 -	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.32 -	—
dark, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
white, chips, pale, same basis,	lb.	.20¾-	—
extra, same basis.	lb.	.25½-	—
dust, pale, same basis.	lb.	.20¾-	—
extra, No. 1, same basis.	lb.	.43 -	—
No. 2, same basis.	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 3, same basis.	lb.	.30 -	—
superior, No. 1, same basis,	lb.	.41 -	—
No. 2, same basis.	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 3, same basis.	lb.	.22 -	—
3x, same basis.	lb.	.65¼-	—
4x, same basis.	lb.	.66 -	—
5x, same basis.	lb.	1.50 -	—

Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	Nom.
Mastic, cs.	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs.	lb.	.75 -	.76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.11½-	.13
tears, cs.	lb.	.18 -	.25
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.27½-	—
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
No. 3, cs.	lb.	1.10 -	1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.06 -	—
powdered	lb.	.07¼-	—
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.05 -	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt equald.	ton.	17.00 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25 -	—
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 -	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	21.46 -	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y., Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Saltville, Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Terra Alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y.	ton.	12.00 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.	ton.	12.00 -	—

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.55 -	.60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	3.25 -	3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46 -	.47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	.82 -	.83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.34 -	—
No. 2.	lb.	.30 -	—
No. 3.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 4.	lb.	.26 -	—
No. 5.	lb.	.24 -	—
paste, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.14½-	—
No. 2.	lb.	.13½-	—
No. 3.	lb.	.12½-	—
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	No stocks	
tanks, works.	lb.	No stocks	
Hempseed, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Henbane leaves, lbs.	lb.	1.40 -	1.75
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.22 -	.25
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 -	—
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10 -	—
Heptane, 77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 -	—
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals., Group 3.	gal.	.35 -	—
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10 -	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32 -	—
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33 -	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.38 -	—
fib. ctns., same basis.	lb.	.40 -	—
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 -	—
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10½-	.11
Hexanes, laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals., Group 3.	gal.	.55 -	—
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	37.50	-42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago.	unit.	4.35 -	4.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.48 -	1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	20.00 -	—
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00 -	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00 -	—
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95 -	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30 -	.40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾-	.04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.16 -	.18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90 -	.94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.75 -	9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd.	lb.	4.50	—
Hyoscine hydrobrimide, bots.,	gram.	4.50 -	—
Hyocyamine, bots.	oz.	20.00	-37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	20.00	-37.50
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	20.00	-37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.42 -	—
No. 2.	lb.	.34 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.24 -	—
No. 2.	lb.	.19 -	—

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.	lb.	4.30 -	4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests.	lb.	2.14 -	2.20
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16½-	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½-	.85
Indium metal.	oz.	12.50	- —
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	26.50	-27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.	lb.	1.67 -	—
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island.	lb.	1.35 -	1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.	lb.	2.00 -	2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95 -	4.10
jars	lb.	4.20 -	—
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 -	1.85
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.85 -	1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26 -	.28
powd. 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.50
powd.	lb.	.52 -	.53
Hempseed, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.18¼
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 -	—
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys.,	lb.	.17 -	—
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18 -	—
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65 -	6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05 -	.06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½-	.08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½-	—
kegs	lb.	.08½-	—
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½-	.07½
djns.	lb.	.07½-	—
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.	lb.	.72 -	.75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 -	.87
scales	lb.	.77 -	.80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.30 -	3.39
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.40 -	3.49
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52 -	3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18 -	3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.	lb.	.53 -	.59
cbys.	lb.	.39 -	.40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½-	.04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.82 -	—
powd., cns.	lb.	.52 -	—
kgs	lb.	.47 -	.49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns.	lb.	.54 -	.57
scales, cns.	lb.	.59 -	.62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59 -	.62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64 -	.67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65 -	.75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½-	.08
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls.	lb.	.32 -	.35
scales, dms.	lb.	.44 -	.47
Iron-ammonia, oxalate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½-	—
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½-	.26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.	lb.	.0860-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.0760-	—
Propionate, dms., works.	lb.	.102 -	—
Isopentane, dms., works.	gal.	.45 -	.55
Isophorone, dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Ispropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	.12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.,	lb.	.10 -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.04½-	—
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35 -	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52 -	.53
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85 -	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 -	—
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.55

K

Kamala, tins.	lb.	.40 -	.45
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

September ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1943

Motorists Assured Sufficient Amount of U. S. I. Super PYRO

Expect Popular Anti-Freeze Supply To at Least Equal Last Year's

Motorists will not have to go without Super PYRO anti-freeze this winter, according to a recent announcement made by U.S.I. which expressed confidence that this popular product will be available to the public during 1943-44 in quantities at least as large as last year's.

Because of its high resistance to heat as well as to cold, replacements of Super PYRO are seldom required despite warm spells and engine heat. Such remarkable "staying power" is not only economical, but gives greater assurance of protection during cold snaps—an even more important factor than ever this year with repairs difficult and costly to obtain.

These features, together with the special protection from rust provided by Super PYRO, will be stressed by U.S.I. in an extensive advertising campaign which will use billboards throughout the country, newspapers and both trade and general publications.

Super PYRO is being offered to distributors in 54-gallon and 5-gallon drums. The retail ceiling price established by the O.P.A. in accordance with war conditions is 35 cents a quart and $1.40 a gallon.

This advertising theme is one of several that will be used on billboards this fall to point out the advantages of Super PYRO Anti-Freeze.

Special Liquid Curbay Available from U.S.I.

Special Liquid Curbay, widely used in feed to extend molasses, is now available from U.S.I. for a wide variety of industrial applications.

A concentrated form of molasses stillage obtained from ethyl alcohol fermentation, Special Liquid Curbay contains approximately 45% solids. One of the more important industrial uses for which this product is suggested is to replace molasses as a binder for core and melting sands, briquetting compositions, case hardening compounds, abrasive compositions, thickening agents, impregnating compositions for paper and paper box board, and coal treatment.

Natural Alpha Tocopherol Declared an Anti-Oxidant

The major anti-oxidant present in Mangona shark liver oil has been identified as alpha tocopherol (vitamin E) thereby suggesting that tocopherol may act as an anti-oxidant in other oils, especially those of vegetable and fish liver origin. The extraction is carried out by means of absolute ethanol and petroleum ether.

SS Nitrocellulose Is Now Available Without Priority

SS nitrocellulose is available without priorities or allocations for the first time since the start of the war, according to a recent announcement.

Comparable with RS nitrocellulose in film strength, SS nitrocellulose is superior to the RS type in solubility range and compatability with certain resins, especially the alcohol-soluble resins. It is available in four viscosity types (¼", ½", 5-6" and 40-60") and is entirely soluble in anhydrous SD#1, although a small amount of an ester solvent such as ethyl acetate is required to clear up the slight haze.

Use of SS nitrocellulose is indicated in printing inks and in coating paper and fabrics in conjunction with drying equipment to prevent a water blush and wherever large percentages of alcohol occur in the formula. Formulations paralleling those for RS nitrocellulose can also be made with this product.

Improved Water Repellency Claimed for Textile Finish

GREENVILLE, N. C. — A patent has been awarded to an inventor here for a highly water-repellent textile finish which is claimed to retain this property upon repeated launderings, to have no effect upon the permeability of textiles to air, and to provide a full handle in the textile without harshness and with any degree of stiffness desired.

The process involves treating the textiles with an aqueous emulsion of a cellulose derivative containing both ethoxy groups and higher fatty acid groups (12 carbon atoms or more) dissolved in a volatile solvent, drying the textile and heating it to fuse the composition into the fibers. An 80-20 mixture of xylene and butanol is suggested as the solvent.

New Process Developed for Determining Water in Glycerol

A new process has been developed for the determination of water in glycerol. Approximately 50 grams of glycerol are weighed in a pear-shaped distillation flask with pieces of porcelain, 25 cc. of butanol are added and the mixture distilled, shaking the flask after the temperature drops below boiling point. The end of the distillation in the analysis of technical glycerol is determined by the appearance of a yellow drop of such glycerol on the thermometer bulb. The flask is next cooled, weighed and the content of water determined from the loss in weight.

New Insulating Material For Use in Sheet Form

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa. — A patent has been awarded to a company here for a new insulating material that is claimed to be suitable for use in sheet form. It is made by binding mica flakes under the action of heat and pressure by use of a mixture of 2 to 30% gum elemi, melting about 35°, and about 98 to 70% of shellac dissolved in at least nine times as much of a solvent mixture of 50 to 95% alcohol and 50 to 5% ethyl acetate

Increasing Utility of Ethanol Shown By Recent Patents

Alcohol Plays Important Part in Many Varied New Processes

The most universally used solvent with the exception of water, ethanol is not only playing a vital role in the war but continues to find many new uses in a wide variety of fields. A few of the more interesting applications recently discovered are outlined herewith according to claims set forth in patents.

Among a number of new uses for ethanol in the drug field is one where this solvent is used in an improved procedure for the preparation of concentrated tocopherol. Ethanol is added, together with a catalyst to a crude mixture containing tocopherol. The mixture is heated and the excess alcohol and reaction products separated by distillation.

Bactericidal Composition

For use in oral surgery, an inventor has devised a stable hemostatic, analgesic and bactericidal composition which utilizes ethanol. It includes tannic acid, chlorobutanol, sulfanilamide, ethanol, glycerol and water.

A dental impression material of high resiliency is said to be obtained through the mixture of three parts of dry ethyl methacrylate with one part of ethanol. Ethanol is advised for this application because it contributes such a low causticity factor.

A rapid method for determining glycerol in crude glycerol and in soap lyes has been developed in which the sample is evaporated first after addition of ethanol, and secondly after addition of ethyl ether. The sample is weighed at the start and after drying.

A new use for ethanol in metal fabrication is as a solvent in a process for inhibiting corrosion. Articles to be treated are first cleaned in an emulsified solvent mixture bath, then dipped into an aqueous solution containing sodium nitrite with a wetting or detergent agent comprising sodium oleyl sulphate in a borneol terpene and ethanol solvent.

Useful products for the manufacture of plastics and resins can be extracted from wood and other lignin-containing materials by the use of ethanol. Such materials are subjected to the action of ethanol in the presence of a catalyst, the resulting solution filtered, the filtrate extracted, and the extract treated to isolate certain high boiling liquid and/or crystalline products.

(Continued on next page)

Vital in gunpowder production, ethanol also serves many other war-important uses.

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September ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1943

New Ethanol Uses

(Continued from preceding page)

Another interesting use for ethanol is in the production of a transfer sheet comprising a carrier sheet of "Cellophane" and a transferable film on one side. The film is composed of two layers, the first of which is produced by the application of an alcoholic varnish composed of shellac gum, Sandarac gum, ethanol, butanol, glycerol and castor oil in which is suspended titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, chalk and china clay. The second coat is produced by the application of an alcoholic varnish composed of shellac gum, Pontianak gum, ethanol, toluol, ethyl acetate, methanol, glycerol and dibutyl phthalate.

Sheet materials having a basis of cellulose acetate or like film-forming substance are also produced with the aid of ethanol. The desired film is cast on a glass plate which has been coated with a 50% solution (by weight) of triethanolamine oleate in ethanol.

In another new process ethanol aids in the preparation of new hydroxyl-containing terpene ethers. An unsaturated terpene is brought into intimate contact with oxygen and ethanol and reacted.

Ethanol is also used in separating the constituents of animal and vegetable oils. A mixture of fatty material containing alkali soaps in aqueous ethanol is run counter-current to a chlorinated hydrocarbon. The solution is acidified, fatty acids are removed by counter-current extraction, and the residual liquors distilled to remove ethanol, which is recycled.

A new procedure for the production of crystalline sodium glutamate involves treating a sodium compound, such as sodium hydroxide, in the presence of water with glutamic acid. Previously formed sodium glutamate crystals are added to the solution and ethanol added over a period of several hours to maintain a small but definite super-saturation.

In a recently patented method of purifying starches, a suspension of maize starch in a hydrophilic solvent for fatty acids is refluxed for one hour and filtered. The process is repeated twice, using ethanol and methanol respectively, and the final residue vacuum-dried.

Sulfonates can be fractionated by the action of an aromatic hydrocarbon and 50% ethanol, according to another inventor. Two phases are formed which are separated, and that containing the hydrocarbon is distilled to recover the sulphonates.

New Process for Isolation Of Sterols from Fats, Oils

AMES, Iowa — What is described as an economical, practical method for separating sterols containing one reactive double bond from fatty and oily mixtures has been patented by an inventor here.

After a preliminary treatment in which the sterol content is converted to the form of free alcohols (when not already in that state) and a large bulk of the saponifiable fraction removed, the mixture is dissolved in a substantially anhydrous solvent such as acetone. The solution is then treated with a strong, monobasic anhydrous acid which contains no oxygen to form a precipitate of acid addition products of the sterols. The precipitate is then separated from the solution and treated with an alkaline ion.

Method for Making Improved Filter Layer for Photo Films

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — A new method of incorporating dyes or other coloring materials in non-sensitive photographic layers to make them light-absorbing has been patented by three inventors of this city.

Essentially the process consists of dissolving the dye in a medium boiling organic solvent, preferably butyl acetate, and adding a second solvent which has a very high boiling point, such as butyl phthalate, to the solution. Then the solution is emulsified in water containing a wetting agent or in a dilute gelatin solution to form a dispersion of the dye and the solvents. The medium boiling solvent is removed by heating and the dispersion added to a gelatin solution which is coated on a suitable support.

Vinyl Resin Coatings Made According to New Method

SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. Va. — A process has been patented by an inventor here for making fluid coating compositions containing vinyl resins in which gels are formed at ordinary temperatures.

The composition comprises minute gel particles consisting of vinyl resins combined colloidally with certain organic liquids, the particles being suspended in water containing an emulsifying agent. One organic liquid consists of a gel phase vinyl resin, dibutyl phthalate and toluene and a water phase.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Glass fiber packing has been developed to replace Raschig rings in the rectifying columns of distilling equipment. The glass is placed in large expanded-metal baskets which fit one over the other inside the columns. **(No. 730)**

U S I

A synthetic rubber hose has been developed for handling petroleum products and liquids which ordinarily act as solvents for rubber by gravity or low-pressure feed. Suited for service at temperatures to 70°F. below zero, the maker claims that it will not crack or disintegrate when exposed to sunlight or heat. **(No. 731)**

U S I

An oil concentrate based upon mineral oil is offered as an inhibitor for addition to any good grade of lubricating oil. It is said that oil to which the material has been added will withstand higher temperatures without vaporizing. This product is also claimed to prevent formation of hard carbon and promote spreading and wetting action. **(No. 732)**

U S I

Two new non-quota oils are said to be available as extenders for linseed oil which are capable of replacing that fairly scarce commodity to the extent of 20-50% in paint and varnish formulations. These products are described as readily emulsifiable, having good alkali and water resistance, and drying at least as well as linseed oil. Further, it is said that they do not body or polymerize on heating so are recommended as check-back oils. **(No. 733)**

U S I

A sealing material in powder form has been developed which mixes with water for repairing cracks and openings in concrete and masonry. It is said to dry without shrinking and set hard in two to three hours. **(No. 734)**

U S I

A waterproof adhesive-coated tape made of wet-strength or string-filled kraft is offered for use on water-resistant product containers. The tape is said to adhere tightly and withstand temperatures from minus 25° to plus 180°F. **(No. 735)**

U S I

A meter for reading gloss on painted surfaces, enamels, lacquers, metals, wood, paper, plastics and glass has been developed. This meter is said to read high, medium or low gloss between 0 and 100 per cent in comparison with a standard reference plate. Readings can be made of specular gloss, contrast gloss, and gloss in terms of distinctness of image and absence of bloom, it is claimed. **(No. 736)**

U S I

A rust-proofing material is offered for application to all metal and painted surfaces which is claimed to be impervious to all weather conditions and salt spray tests. **(No. 737)**

U S I

A formaldehyde-carbohydrate condensation product in the form of a finely divided soft white powder has been developed which is said to be resistant to decay, mold growth, heat and many chemicals. The maker claims it is suitable as a filler and extender for cements, paints, adhesives, rubber, and as an absorption base for extending colors. **(No. 738)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

CHEMICALS INDUSTRIAL AMYL — USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — SOLVENTS ALCOHOLS FREEZE

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol
Anti-freeze
Super Pyro Anti-freeze
Solox Proprietary Solvent
Solox D-I De-icing Fluid

ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Butyl Oxalate
Ethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Amyl Phthalate
Butyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
Registered Trade Mark

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
Curbay B-G
Curbay Binders
Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
Vacatone

Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04⅝
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank. gal. .04½- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks...gal. .07 - .07¾
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07 - —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07½- —
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, tres.....100 lbs.13.75 - —
Western, choice, tres...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Spanish .....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,2] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .25½
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse.
pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz. ,etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., lb. .10⅜- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅜- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09⅝- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅜- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l., lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12⅝

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime, spray, Rockland, Me..ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.43.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95

NEW TIRES START IN THIS *Crown Cup!*

No... this has nothing to do with synthetic rubber!

It's real rubber latex which is collected deep in the forests of the upper Amazon in these "cups"... manufactured by Crown.

Millions and millions of these metal cups are being shipped to Brazil to be used in tapping the wild rubber trees in the tropical jungles. Early in 1944 the crude rubber collected in these Crown Cups will be moving down the Amazon... and heading for American tire factories.

It was a big order... and a big contribution to our wartime effort. And it's one more demonstration of how Crown is doing its part to keep America rolling toward Victory!

CROWN CAN COMPANY, New York • Philadelphia.
Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

CROWN CAN

Lithium carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - —
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.....oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .68 - .69
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
2, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. divd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .23 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesia, palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs.....lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton 58.75 - —
l.c.l., divd., N. Y.....ton 84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton 22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works..ton 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton 73.00 - —
Manganese, glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .16½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06¼
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. East..ton 50.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .06 - .06⅛
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton.....ton 63.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton 12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton 15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .42½- .43
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, to arrive, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb. 14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb. 13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.00 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
fib, dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.08
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, N.F. VI, fib. dms..lb. 3.89 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in., pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,8] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[8,4] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, divd., S. F. and L. A..... gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .52½- .56¼
tanks, Zone 1, frt. allo...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. allo.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. allo.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. allo.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Ment., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. allo..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. allo..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .68 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .88 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

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Metallic Stearates • Metallic Resinates • Sulfated Oils • Impregnole Water Repellent • Textile Compounds • Synthetic Detergents • Cation Active Compounds • Wetting Agents • Luminous Pigments

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75

Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, drms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dl. e., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[4] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[4] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacq., c.l., bgs..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
biotite, c.l., bgs.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .13½- —
Zone B.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .15½- —
Zone B. same basis.lb. .15¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits.
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
Musk, ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $3 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bags, f.a.s., same basis, ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald...lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nepheline synite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine,[5] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .16
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .36 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. tun N.121.58 - —

"I've got to get this back to Dow!"

SPEED UP THOSE DRUMS—BUT HANDLE WITH CARE!

You really deserve a special medal of honor for your great response to the call for drums. Like our friend in the above illustration, you have kept the drums moving—yet handled them carefully. We at Dow appreciate this kind of cooperation.

Still the need grows greater. For, with the ever-increasing tempo of war, chemical products must flow faster and farther.

So keep 'em rolling! And please continue to watch these few but vitally important points:

Always replace *both* bungs. . . . Tighten plugs securely—but don't strip threads. . . . Use proper size valves. . . . Keep drums clean—but don't rinse—don't use for other materials. . . . Finally—store under cover to prevent rusting.

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CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese .....lb. .45 - .50
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. .36½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls. .....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls.. bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Angelica, root, bots.....lb. 125.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .40 - .58
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Oil, bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb. 25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.10
free from copper, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Calamus, cns.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 10.00 -12.50
rectified, cns.....lb. 11.50 - —
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 17.50 -18.75
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 24.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 10.50 Nom.
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
Oil, castor, sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.55 - 1.60
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .50 - .70
Celery, bots.....lb. 24.00 -32.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .82½- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb. 35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Java, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0635- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl. 80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb. 24.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[2] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. 12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.85
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - —
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Oil, fishliver,[1,5] dms., 9,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 13.00 -16.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 12.50 -15.75
Russian, cns.....lb. 17.90 -18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
fined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns...lb. 8.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 8.65 - 8.75
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb. 25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb. 11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1530- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1590- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1490- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks, gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¾
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .23
300 vis., No. 3 col.,0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb. 11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Baltc..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustard,[6] exp., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb. 275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb. 240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns...lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
independent brands, cns, lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots....lb. 195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.l.f. N.Y., lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls. extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 5.80 - 6.95
Perilla,[1,6] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, shipt, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Pimento, berry, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[3] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22¼- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. .34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

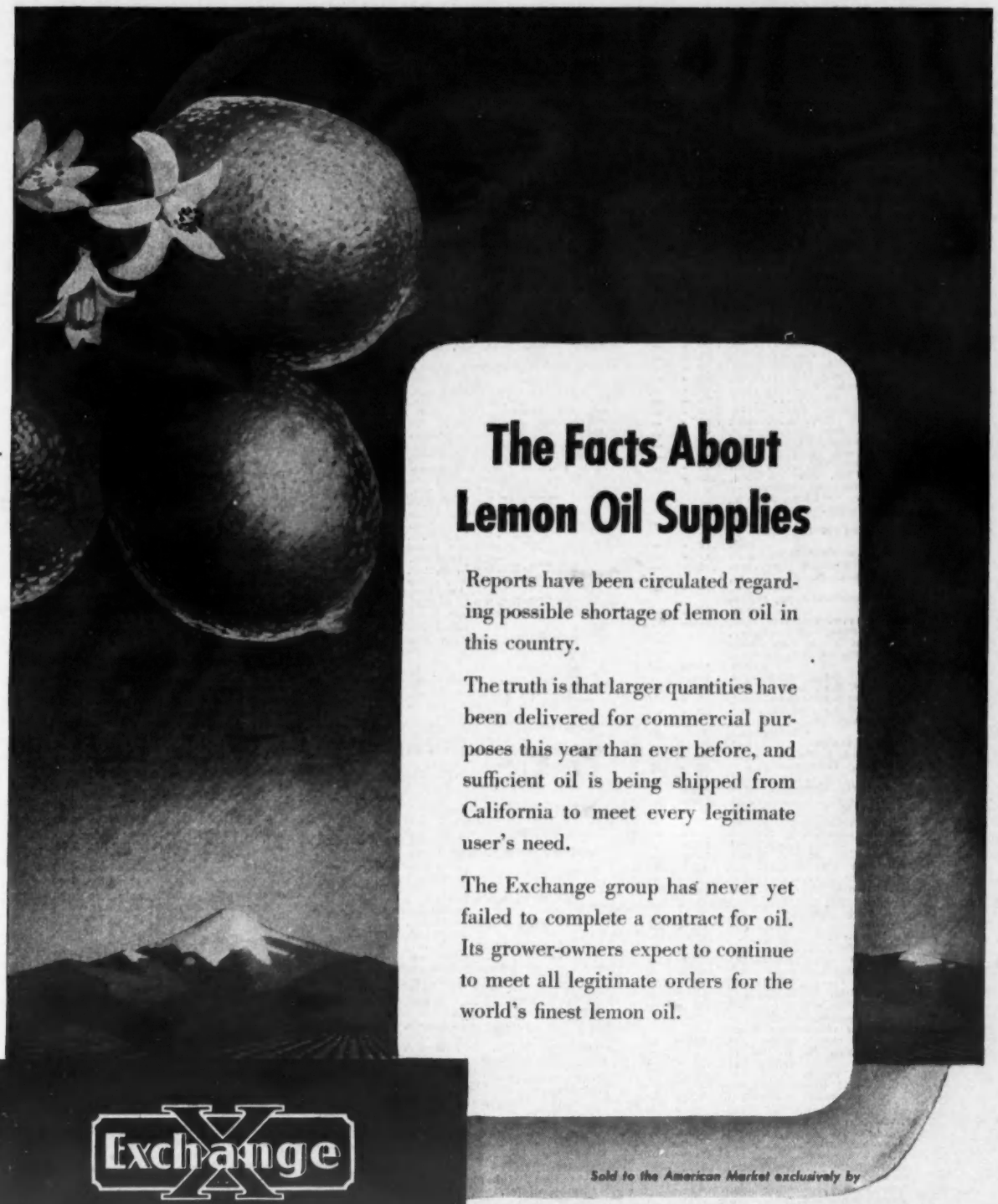
[3] Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red.[6] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.50 - 2.00

Oil, rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.60 -	—
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.62 -	—
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 -	—
Rue, bots.	lb.	7.50 -	13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns.	lb.	5.25 -	5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.0890-	—
ref'd, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1405-	.1407
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1505-	.1507
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1305-	.1307
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	1.25 -	—
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90 -	2.35
Savin, cns.	lb.	16.00 -	25.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 -	8.25
Sesame,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1430-	—
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.14 -	—
Snake root, Canada, cns.	lb.	12.75 -	13.75
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill.	lb.	.1175-	—
clarif., dms.	lb.	.1290-	.1340
tanks	lb.	.1250-	—
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1389-	.1400
tanks	lb.	.1340-	—
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	3.15 -	3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1443-	—
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.50
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1430-	—
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	3.75 -	6.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	53.65 -	55.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -	65.00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 -	45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04½-	—
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	—
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities	gal.	.30 -	.33
tanks	gal.	.24¼-	—
rect., USP, bbls.	gal.	.60 -	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	4.00
white, cns.	lb.	2.85 -	4.75
Tung,[1,5] dms.	lb.	.39 -	—
tanks	lb.	.38¾-	—
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	25.00 -	34.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1187	Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1232	Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00 -	13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 -	.45
65/75, vis., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 -	.45
USP, 60/90 vis., dms., c.l.	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.45 -	.48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½-	.53¼
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.49 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 -	.58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.57 -	.60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½-	.63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.64 -	.67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 -	.74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.72 -	.75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 -	—
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 -	—
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½-	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 -	—
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.62 -	—
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½-	—
180 vis., 5 bbls.	gal.	.65½-	—
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.77 -	—
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.,	lb.	5.50 -	8.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	5.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.95 -	3.10
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.75 -	5.00
Ylang-ylang, bots.	lb.	17.00 -	18.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	40.00 -	45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.	lb.	.1054-	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00 -	11.00
crushed, 8 mesh., bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	8.00 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -	—
200 mesh., c.l., mines.	ton.	17.00 -	—
100 mesh., c.l., mines.	ton.	15.00 -	—
20 mesh to dust.	ton.	12.00 -	—
lumps, same basis.	ton.	7.00 -	—
spalls, same basis.	ton.	5.00 -	—
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots.	lb.	13.00 -	—
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25 -	—
smaller lots, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, dinitroaniline toner,[1]	lb.	1.05 -	—
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼-	—
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½-	—
dlvd. other points.	lb.	.12 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 -	—
Other points.	lb.	.12½-	—
Molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.41 -	—
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works.	lb.	.80 -	—
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Orangeflower petals, co.	lb.	.45 -	.7
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	1.00 -	1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.12 -	1.15
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60 -	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½-	.18
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18 -	.18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	16½-	17
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	.17¼
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.06½-	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	3.75 -	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	3.35 -	3.50
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.41
good, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.56
good, bgs.	lb.	.36 -	.37
fair, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32 -	—
Paracymene, dms., extra, c.l., works.	lb.	.1595-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1645-	—
tanks	lb.	.1545-	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 -	.13
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼-	—
124-126 AMP, bbls., same	lb.	.05 -	—
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery,	lb.	.05 -	—
123-125 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520-	—
126-127 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520-	—
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0560-	—
130-132 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585-	—
131-133 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585-	—
133-135 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0615-	—
135-137 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0640-	—
138-140 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0715-	—
143-145 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0810-	—
149-151 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.1050-	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.			
Parafermaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.23 -	—
100 to 900 lbs., works.	lb.	.24 -	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35 -	.45
Paranisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 -	—
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.45 -	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	.23
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 -	.26
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	—
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20 -	.25
Pentaerythritol,[4] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 -	—
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.00 -	—
tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.33½-	.35½
less than barrel lots.	lb.	.40 -	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.40 -	—
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.50 -	—
Pentane,[1] Group 3, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.11 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.12 -	—
tanks	gal.	.07½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.22 -	—
10 gal.	gal.	.55 -	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0665-	.0675
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0705-	.0715
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs,	lb.	.20½-	.21
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.22½-	.23
Niger, bgs.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½-	.23
Tanganika, bgs.	lb.	.20½-	.21
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
Import, bls.	lb.	.96 -	1.10
Perchloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782-	.0800
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832-	.0850
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932-	.0950



The Facts About Lemon Oil Supplies

Reports have been circulated regarding possible shortage of lemon oil in this country.

The truth is that larger quantities have been delivered for commercial purposes this year than ever before, and sufficient oil is being shipped from California to meet every legitimate user's need.

The Exchange group has never yet failed to complete a contract for oil. Its grower-owners expect to continue to meet all legitimate orders for the world's finest lemon oil.

Exchange OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Sold to the American Market exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

Copyright 1943, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0939- .0950

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35

Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden Topax, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 6.03 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
soft., c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells,
California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Texas, North, North-Central..
bbl. .95 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. .80 - 1.22
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 —

Petroleum, ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
30-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —

Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.00 - 1.10
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03½- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .06¾- .09¾
No. 2.....gal. .06¾- .07
No. 3.....gal. .06½- .07¼
30-40 gravity.....gal. .09¾- .09¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md.bbl. 1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —

Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles.
gal. .11 - —
Port Wells, Wash...
gal. .12 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.
gal. .07½- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07¼

Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks..
gal. .10½- —
196-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¾- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13¼- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[8] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[8] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 5,[8] tanks, same basis.
gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[8] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —

V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo—gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at refinery, 54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07¼
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09¼- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13¼- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[6] crude, 90-92%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84%, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.85 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,9] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-m'ne, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum...short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70.% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.30 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - 4.4
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Picni leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l. works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .75 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[5] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs. ¼c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .05¼- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[2,5] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.44 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¼- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20¼- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .88 - .89
coarse, O, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
grd., fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple laks (see Red).

Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, hq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls, frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.68
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins...lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .13 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance 83.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- —
Clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,5] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot..flask. 196.00 - 198.00
f.o.b. shipment point, Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask. 191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask. 193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .12½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] N.F., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25

Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photograph

. . . in New Guinea

The photograph above was taken after a Japanese bombing attack on an oil and gasoline supply base in New Guinea. The men are working fast to save every gallon they can of the precious fuel.

These men know how vital gasoline is in modern war; and so do the men who filled and shipped those drums. Thousands of miles away, the drums were sealed with Tri-Sure Closures — sealed to make sure the contents would be safe from rain, dust and sabotage wherever they were shipped or stored.

Where no chances can be taken with oil and gasoline, where every drop in every drum has to be good, you will find Tri-Sure Closures on guard. Where fast planes are flying, where powerful tanks are rolling, and where good gasoline is flowing, you will find *they ARE there.*

Tri-Sure
CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Red, crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.35 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.. .....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis, lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .06½- .066
Para[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Red, phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0330- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib, lb. .35 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinal,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots.....kilo.490.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .70 - —

....Your product well dressed in

Bemis WATERPROOF Bags

When you pack your product in Bemis Waterproof Bags, it is well dressed in *two* ways. It has eye appeal to help *sell,* if you're still competing for business . . . to help keep your brand *alive* if you're oversold. And it is well-dressed in these bags because they are *extra strong* to stand the added strain of today's capacity loading of trucks and freight cars.

Bemis Waterproof Bags are *custom made* for *your* product, not only in size and shape but in materials and construction. They have a layer of tough, tightly woven fabric on the outside, which is *bonded,* by special adhesives, to layers of paper in any combination your shipping problem requires.

This construction gives you containers that can keep moisture in and dampness out . . . retain desirable aromas and repel objectionable odors . . . shut out dirt and dust . . . resist acids and grease.

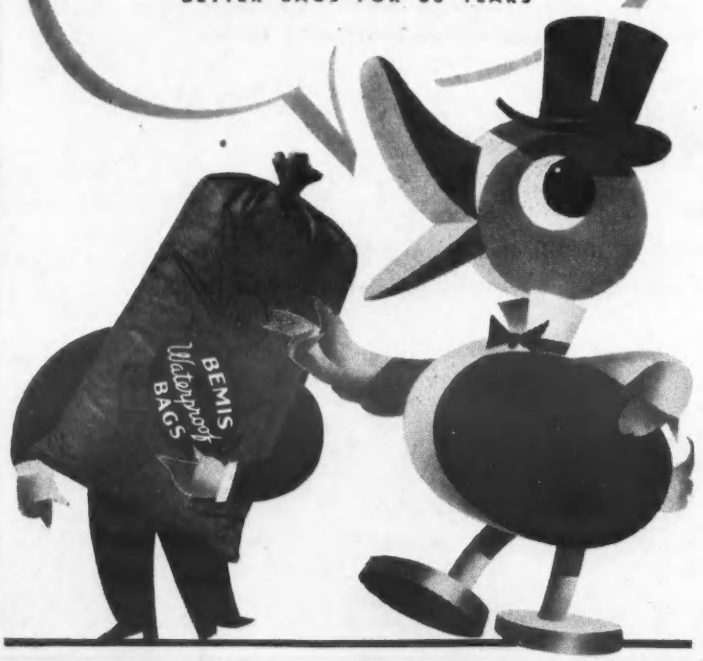
If you have a shipping container problem, why not ask our laboratories to help you? Complete details and samples sent promptly on request.

WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

St. Louis • Brooklyn

BETTER BAGS FOR 85 YEARS



Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.68 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.52 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.52 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.69 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 5.01 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 5.49 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 5.49 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Spanish, tins.....lb. 25.00 -26.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls..lb. .75 - .77
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
fair, bls., lb.....lb. .24½- .25
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib, dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - -
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2 cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Phila., bls.....lb. .73 - .74
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .27 - .35
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .14¾- .15¼
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100....lb. .3990- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3990- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100. ....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works, ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.60
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .06½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, renned, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works...lb. .09 - .10

Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07¾

Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.

Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same begis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33°, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.

Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅞- .09⅛

Soda chromate in bgs. is ⅝c. lower.

Soda, citrate, USP VIII, bbls..lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls. .....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24¼- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms. .....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb .08 - —
90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., wdrks. .....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns. .....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns. .....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher, in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars. .....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars. .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works .....lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls. .....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis. .....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis..ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis. .....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots. .....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 95-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls. .....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. .....lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs. .....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09⅞- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10⅞- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. .....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works. .....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works. .....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works. .....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls...lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wirks... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd.. bbls. .....lb. .30 - .34

Soda, sulphocyanide, CP, dms., lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 05½- —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works. .....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. .....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼- .17½
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls. .....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works. .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls. .....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd. .....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls. .....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs. .....lb. .48 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .25 - .50
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Starch, potato, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs. .....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs. .....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots. .....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .25
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Carbonate, 90%, bbls. .....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls. .....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls. .....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs. .....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works. .....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Strophanthin, bots. .....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs. .....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. .....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. .....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. .....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 - —
Strychnine, hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs. .....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs. .....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs. .....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms. .....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots. .....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms. .....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots. .....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs. .....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bags., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20

ON GUARD!

Not things of beauty, those huge ungainly barrage balloons that hover over our convoys at sea and over cities and bases overseas! But our boys know well how comforting it is to see in the sky these tough, durable synthetic rubber balloons, with their miles of steel cables, standing guard against attack by enemy bombers.

All over the world, wherever our fighting men go, Mathieson Chemicals in one form or another go with them —not only in barrage balloons, but in ships, planes, tanks, guns, gasoline and lubricants, clothing, food, medical and sanitation supplies. For Mathieson chemicals—chlorine, caustic soda, soda ash, ammonia and other Mathieson products—are vital raw materials in nearly every phase of American war production.

Today, while it goes without saying that "the needs of our Armed Forces come first," Mathieson is exerting every effort to supply materials for civilian needs as well. Tomorrow, when final victory has been won, Mathieson will again stand ready to render its normal peace-time service to American industry.

Mathieson CHEMICALS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE . . . SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

Sulphur, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .15½ Nom
medium, bgs.....lb. .14½ Nom.
poultry, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Superphosphate, pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .52
22% a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.63 per ton.

Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

Superphosphate, triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

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Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.... ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 90-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (42% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
50% (45% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 6.68 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb 3 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brasil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls, kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd.. bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms...lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .22½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyroproephate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,5] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[5] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.290.00 - —
50 grams, bots.....gram .32 - —
25 grams, bots.....gram. .34 - —
1 gram, bots.....gram. .39 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Thymol cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,4] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs, works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .26 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[5] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine[1] USP XII, 100 oz...oz. .35 - —
25 oz.....oz. .38 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms...lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .06 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[5] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .33
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works... ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.00 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock. gal. .78 - .82
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks .....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .70 - .73
tanks .....gal. .65 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.35 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls....lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c....bot. .73½- —
25 c. l....bot. .45½- —
Pyridine, ret. dms., works...lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50
Extract, liquid, bbls....lb. .05¾- —
tanks....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amerphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .16¼- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .25¾- —
Wax, bayberry, bgs....lb .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton, lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .58½- —
discs, bgs., ton....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton....lb. .56½- .58½
USP, rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71½- —
smaller lots....lb. .72½- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .84¼- .93½
No. 2, bgs., tons....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls....lb. .07 - .10
White precipitate,[8] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l..ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l....ton.25.00 -29.00
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l...ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.00 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05¼- .06
rossed, bls....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .11 - .12
Levant....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls....lb. .50 - .75

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[9] (xylene), indus, dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
Xylol, tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms.. return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —
8°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms....lb. .58 - —
800 B units, dms....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Yellow, Dutch, pink, bbls....lb. .09 - .11
Hanse, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¾
yellow, bbls., works....gal. .02 - .03¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
c.l., same basis....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .13 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .26
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls....lb. .14 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms....lb. .40 - —
kgs....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

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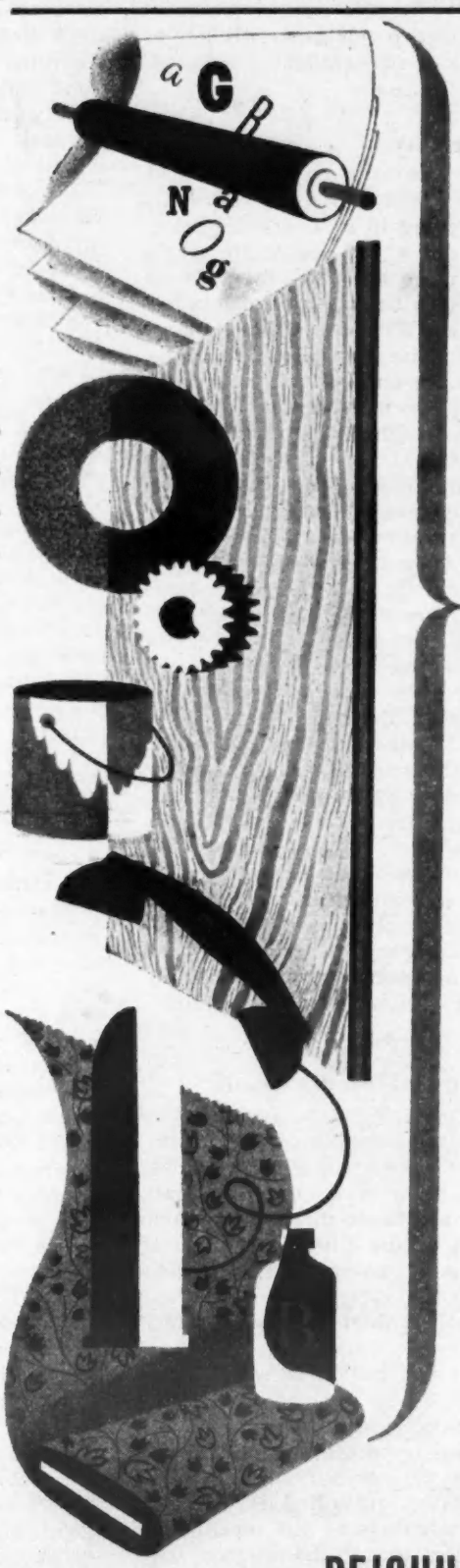

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Hands Off for Government

All in all, the discussions of plans, schemes, systems, and methods of achieving national transition from a wartime economy to the normality of peace give the government too large, too important a role. All but few of those who publicly present such ideas appear to regard legislative and administrative—blocratic and bureaucratic—authoritative participation as, not only inevitable, but also as essential far beyond any real necessity therefor. The closest that any appear to come to a realization of what must be done is found in these words of the chairman of the Committee on Economic Development with reference to the employment aspects of postwar transition:—"Private interest must make enough jobs available so that government will not have to take over too much of the load."

Even those wise words fall far short of the disturbing truth that, to the extent that government is required, or feels obliged, to participate in the practical economic jobs of postwar transition, it will merely take over the bossing thereof—the load will still have to be borne, plus operating costs, by private enterprise.

It is fallacious to say that government-made work is supplemental or complemental to the economic functioning of private enterprise, that public works are something extra, something beyond that functioning. They are nothing of the sort. All jobs have but two basic economic relationships: one is in connection with the payee; the other ties to the payer. An intermediary, whether hired contractor or interloping government, has only a commission, an agency, role. And it is not the government that has the fundamental role of payer in public works.

Some public works will be necessary in the period of postwar economic transition. These are the works which have needed doing through the period of war but must be deferred for the same reasons that underlie the lags in civilian production. Government, of course, must lay out and boss those jobs and attend to the subcontracting thereof. But, it is most desirable that the necessity of government-made work be reduced to a minimum, first, because such sharing of its job-making responsibility by private enterprise entails a substantial extra cost of governmental "commission," and secondly, because the government-work, or relief, habit grows faster and enthralls more deeply than that of any narcotic drug.

The only way in which private enterprise can keep out of government's hands when the normalities of peace have been restored is to keep government's hands out of the task of restoration.

—O-P-D—

Patriots for Pay

It begins to look as if one of the things which Congress will decree not very long after it gets going in its current session will be that, either the people are going to pay a lot more for what they eat or they are going to be eating a lot less before the coming Winter is over. It may come to pass that the people will be beaten with both ends of that stick, and fuel be teamed up with food.

The threats which have found expression for months in newspaper headlines such as "Meat Holiday Seen Unless OPA Relaxes", "Big Black Market in Butter Feared", "Dairy Farmers Will Give Up Unless OPA Provides Relief", "Farmers Threaten Crop Cuts If OPA Ceilings Pare Profits", are coming close to realities. The WFA props for farm prices are likely to have more defenders than can be rallied for OPA price ceilings—and a conflict between these ideologies of a badly divided house appears inevitable.

Whatever the scheme—call it subsidy or anything else—by means of which the price props are strengthened and lengthened, the consumer will pay, for his food or as a tax, in order that bribery may be dispensed as an inducement for the performance of their plain patriotic duty by those whom Congress still fears to offend by enacting a universally and equitably applicable prohibition of cost-hoisting.

—O-P-D—

Overcrowding Defeats Good

More than three thousand persons were registered at the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Pittsburgh last week. More than three hundred sixty papers were presented at the more than fifty sessions of the fifteen divisions of the society. And one of the most serious items among the variety of agenda was the manpower problem of the chemical industry.

In the life of a nation at war for the existence of its very fundamentals there is a place for conclaves of its scientific men. It is an important place. Its importance, yes, its necessity, is magnified and realistically multiplied in the case of chemical scientists by the inestimable service of chemistry to the modern waging of war. But, it is difficult to fit into that place even the majority of the more than three hundred sixty papers, the work of more than six hundred collaborators in research and other experimentation. It is difficult theoretically, and last week it was impossible practically to make such a crowded conclave properly contributory to the part of more than three thousand chemists and related workers in the war program of the nation, in the manpower problem of the chemical industry which has such a large, important, and irreplacable role in that program.

It is good for the welfare of a nation, even of a nation engaged in a fight for its life, that the progress of its scientific developments be reported. But, it is undesirable in the life of a nation at war that way-station reports of work in matters far-flung from any of war's demands be made at the cost of man-hours and with the crowding out from an important and necessary conclave of the opportunity for that full discussion of timely matters which is so essential to their proper fruition. One-half, or even less, of almost three hundred seventy contributions to a commensurate or relative number of today's important chemical problems, representing substantial development beyond the embryonic stage, without necessity of presiding officers' apologies for lack of time for discussions—and the chemists' conclave would have performed a far greater service to chemistry in its wartime essentiality. Larger sessions, more embracing all the more than three thousand registrants, would have helped to a better understanding of the correlative interest for chemists as a whole of the war problems and war needs of the nation.

It is difficult to construct a program for any gathering, which will knit the interests of the variety of individual penchants that will be gathered together. It is not difficult, however, to avoid crowding of such a program. Why, then, does such crowding persist? Simply because individual variations are permitted to overshadow the common good. This is but a variety of manifestation of that universal and eternal conflict between individuality and that which it is popular to style regimentation. Community of interest, community of needs, thus given a bad name, suffers immeasurably at the hands of those who should be its most earnest proponents.

—O-P-D—

An Indefensible Tax

The spend-less-or-tax-more clash of opinions within and between the legislative and executive divisions of the Federal government is increasing in tempo and in noise. This conflict of ideas—and also of guesses—has a thousand facets. But, there has come out of its clamor and turmoil no evidence of any real necessity that Congress depart from its 1943 agreement not to increase individual income taxes, no evidence that any other form of additional taxing of the individual is necessary, nothing to show that larger revenues, rather than smaller expenditures, is the proper objective.

But, there is one tax on the removal of which both branches of the government should be agreed because of its obnoxiousness and the indefensibility. This is the tax on margarin.

The Federal tax on margarin is the lesser part of the cumulative subsidy for the embuttered farmers. But, it is a good place—and the butter famine marks a good time—to start emancipation of the consumer and particularly of the dealer who, in addition to paying a tax, must display a "scarlet letter" sign of "depravity" in the form of a license certificate.

PRODUCTION

AS is the case with many manufacturers of all types the present emergency has resulted in a host of new problems for our various Production Departments. It goes without saying that the needs of our Government come first, and all of our productive efforts are now designed towards satisfying these requirements as rapidly as they arise.

Production of those items necessary for the war effort has been increased to a very great degree in some cases and with all possible speed, while that of others of less essential nature has been drastically curtailed or ceased entirely. As a result, frequent changes in production schedules have been necessary, often on short notice, and equipment designed for one purpose has often been utilized for a wholly different type of product.

It is to the credit of our Production Departments that answers have promptly been found to these many new problems, and the increasing requirements of the War Effort filled without delay.

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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy Chemical Production at Peak—Slight Delay in Shipments —Spot Stocks Scarce

Heavy chemical production remained at peak levels last week while shipments of the major items were sufficient to prevent the visible accumulation of surplus stocks. In fact, the heavy toll of lend-lease has caused some delay in keeping abreast of domestic schedules. Such delays were not considered of serious character and it was admitted that no consuming plants had been forced to close down because of late chemical deliveries. Under such conditions the spot supply was definitely restricted and the amount of new business passing was necessarily of small tonnage both for home and export. The immediate outlook offered no tangible signs of relief and no permanent relief can be expected until production crosses the line of supply.

Calcium chloride continued to attract attention. This chemical developed a normal seasonal demand earlier in the year when adjacent county road work began. This was followed by a clear cut additional demand for treating roads in government camps and airfields. There was no check on this latter buying movement. Orders for considerable tonnage were turned loose and the buying movement gained momentum which was still reflected in the market. Meanwhile, some producers ran behind their contracts and experienced some difficulty in catching up with existing schedules. At the close of the week, it looked as though the peak had been reached but there were no positive assurances.

Sulphuric acid commanded more attention. So far the shortage of this chemical has not reached the acute stage. Demand has remained heavy since the turn of the month. The government seems to think there will be enough to satisfy the increase expected in the manufacture of superphosphate. Producers of this material have other ideas. It was of interest to note that some Southern producers entered the market on the buying side recently.

Department of Agriculture has created a new industrial use for lactic acid by converting it into methyl acrylate. This material has been experimented with extensively in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. It can also be used in the production of adhesive tape and other coating materials.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.4 in the week ended September 4, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares wtih 91.5 in the previous week and 83.3 percent a year ago.

Alumina Sulphate. — Supplies of comercial sufficient to meet normal requirements. Iron free stocks limited with market firm at new ceiling level recently established.

Ammonia Chloride.—Miscellaneous inquiries continued to reach this market in good volume. Easing of restrictions noted some time ago have permitted broader trading. Supply adequate to meet current extent of demand.

Arsenic.—Shipments for war production and commercial uses have kept abreast of schedules regulated by WPB. Output was well sustained and the supply situation remained favorable.

Bauxite.—Acording to official estimates some 30,000,000 tons of this material is in sight. Most of this stock is low grade ore. There seemed to be reasonable assurance that the supply was adequate and also of processes to utilize the low grade material.

Bleaching Powder.—Market quoted firm under seasonal inquiry. Supply moderate but enough to meet normal demand.

Calcium Chloride. — No unusual slackening in demand could be noted. Momentum gained early last month has carried the buying movement further than generally anticipated. The opinion prevailed that a gradual tapering off was in order as many of the roadways in camps and airfields are nearly completed. The supply situation remained short and prices were firm at former levels.

Chlorine.—Firm under a fair demand. Production has a seesaw method of effecting supply conditions. At intervals a few cars of surplus material reach the market while at other times there is a definite shortage. Taking the average, stocks seem to be fairly well balanced.

Cobalt Oxide. — Black technical powder remained in limited supply. Market movement regulated by allocated orders.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.0	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Copper Sulphate.—Supply situation showed further improvement. Producers were accumulating stocks in preparation for next season's deliveries. A peculiar feature to the market was the influx of inquiries for consumption in 1944. This is about the first time agricultural demand has reached the market at this period of the year. Shipments for industrial use remained of normal dimensions.

Glaubers Salt.—Buyers experienced no difficulty in covering requirements of this chemical. The supply situation remained easy while demand did not exceed moderate limits.

Lead Acetate.—Inquiries reaching the market for commercial use were individually small in most instances. Regardless of labor shortage, producers were able to satisfy demand readily and the market while comparatively quiet remained firm.

Phosphorus. — Production of this chemical continued heavy but the market was not accorded any perceptible relief from its tight position. Shipments for war production have accounted for the major part of output and while the market is under allocation, the available supply has shown no signs of increasing. The situation was described as tight and firm for all varieties.

Potash Carbonate.—Consuming demand reported about normal for the different grades of this chemical. Small lot transactions featured the market. Supplies were sufficient to permit sellers to make deliveries promptly.

Potash Caustic.—War production industries taking enough material to prevent stock acumulation. Commercial demand reported normal. Price tendency remained firm. No improvement in labor problem could be noted.

Potash Chlorate.—Shipments to war production industries continued heavy. Commercial deliveries regulated by WPB allocation. Market remained tight and firm with demand showing tendency to expand.

Potash Cyanide. — Buying interest reported quiet. Light available stocks held price structure firm.

Potash Permanganate. — Shipments remained heavy enough to hold this market in a tight positicn. The supply for immediate or nearby shipments was definitely scarce. The

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices be ginning on page 9

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movement seemed to be directed chiefly to war production industries and lend-lease.

Salt Cake.—Moderate buying appeared sufficient to satisfy the current extent of demand. The supply situation remained relatively easy with requirements satisfied promptly. The larger class of consumers including the paper and glass manufacturers have not operated extensively in the market of late.

Soda Ash.—No material improvement in the supply situation could be noted. Producing plants kept their output at capacity and while deliveries were somewhat behind schedule, the delays did not seem serious. There was no relaxation in demand and the shortage was reported to be no greater than a month ago. Bulk shipments continued to move out on time. One of the chief difficulties was in securing sufficient labor to place material in paper bags.

Soda Caustic.—Demand for war production, lend-lease and commercial requirements was more than enough to absorb production. Output remained at its peak but there was no available surplus material of dry caustic soda in sight. Under such conditions, the market continued to maintain a tight position.

Soda Chlorate.—Inquiries continued to reach this market in steady if not broader volume. Shipments for war production as well as commercial use were sufficiently large to absorb output and the market necessarily held to its former tight position.

Soda Cyanide.—Normal consuming demand took care of production. Absence of surplus stocks kept the market in a steady condition.

Soda Phosphate.—Tribasic moved only against WPB allocation. There seemed to be plenty of inquiries for this material as well as other varities of soda phosphate. Prices were unchanged from former price levels.

Soda Silicate.—Miscellaneous consuming inquiries maintained a satisfactory seasonal average. Producers were able to meet demand and the supply situation was reported favorable. A disposition to confine purchases to actual wants was reported.

Soda Sulphide.—Supply situation revealed no material improvement. Producers moved their output readily into consuming channels and there was no apparent increase in the quantity of stock available for additional requirements.

Sulphur Chloride.—Demand from the textile finishing and dying industries did not exceed moderate dimensions and the market remained in rather liberal supply. The rubber industry formerly used a lot of this chemical but conditions have not favored much active interest from this consuming source for some time.

Acids

Acetic. — Market conditions remained definitely tight for all grades of this acid. The movement was regulated by allocated orders. Essential production took most of the material. Output kept below demand.

Chromic.—Essential chemical industries secured most of stock moving, platers operated chiefly on a day to day basis.

Formic. — Supply situation remained favorable. Conservative buying featured the market.

Muriatic.—Normal demand satisfied. Supplies not excessive but sufficient to meet inquiry current.

Nitric.—Production equal to normal requirements. War industries took considerable material. Price tendency steady.

Oxalic.—Demand for war industries remained active. Production sold several weeks ahead in most instances. Market position firm.

Phosphoric.—No relaxation in consuming demand. Shipments heavy to war industries and inquiry from that source showed broadening tendency. Market's position remained tight.

Sulphuric. — Absence of developments relating to price ceiling. Demand active for war industries and civilian use. Supply situation satisfactory at present although outlook somewhat confused. Demand from fertilizer processors mounting.

Baltimore, Sept. 10. — The sulphuric acid plants pushed operations during the past week in order that production might suffice to take care not only of the government requirements, but also other needs, since it had been shown that larger quantities of acid could be sold if such were available. Some producers manifested a disposition to add to their supplies by going into the market as buyers, ready to pay the prices based upon the highest figures realized in March of 1942, which have so far constituted the ceilings, the government having failed to impose a uniform level, following intimations to do so. Such inquiries for resale purposes have generally elicited the information that there was no acid for sale. The prevailing figures show variations, but these are not wide and suggest that the producers adhere to their policy of holding down cost to the government as much as possible despite the rise in expense for materials, and especially in wages paid out to employees.

Insecticides

Passing of the active season for insecticides left the market in a relatively quiet state. While interest increased in production for 1944, plans were preliminary and it will be a few weeks before definite estimates regarding output and disbursements can be made. A slight surplus of calcium arsenate was noted but in general no serious carryover stocks were reported.

Calcium Arsenate.—No serious infestation of boll weevil developed at the close of the cotton growing season. This left light stocks on distributor's hands in certain areas. No burdensome stocks were reported at any point.

Lead Arsenate. — Firm with relatively little material available. Demand exceeded supply at the close of the season.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Market steady with supplies well held. Routine trading reported.

Paris Green.— Trading quiet with supplies scarce and prices firm.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Scarcity of stocks held this market in a strong position. Restricted production responsible for limited supply.

—O-P-D—

Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid Safe Handling Described

"Touchdowns—Not Fumbles" is the title of an address delivered before the technical meeting o fthe Western Petroleum Refiners Association in Tulsa, Okla., recently by Charles M. Fehr, chemist for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company and technical adviser to Tulsa Chemical Company. Copies of this address on the safe handling of anhydrous hydrofluoric acid will be sent on request to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 1000 Widener building, Philadelphia 7, Pa., or the Tulsa Chemical Company, Tulsa, Okla.

—O-P-D—

American Cyanamid Bauxite Plant Gets Army-Navy 'E'

For producing bauxite at a rate now forty times that of peace time, 500 employees of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation mining this ore in Pulaski and Saline counties, Arkansas, have won the Army-Navy E award. Formal presentation of the award will be made at Bauxite High School, Bauxite, Ark., September 9.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Chemical Co. Contract with DPC Upped

Chicago Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill., has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional facilities at a plant in Illinois at a cost of approximately $30,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately 875,000. Chicago Chemical Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Industrial Hygiene Foundation Meeting Set

The eighth annual meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation will be held at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, November 10 and 11. Foundation members and subscribers are invited to send in their program suggestions and industrial health questions they wish answered.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Engineers to Meet

American Institute of Chemical Engineers will hold its thirty-sixth annual meeting in Pittsburgh, November 15 and 16.

—O-P-D—

Manfred Fanto Company, chemical importer and exporter, has moved its offices from 15 Park Row to 52 Vanderbilt avenue, this city.

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Stauffer Research Head

Dr. Arnold Belchetz has been appointed as director of research and development for Stauffer Chemical Company. Dr. Belchetz has been associated with the Shell group and the M. W. Kellogg Company for fifteen years.

Du Pont Promotes Dr. W. S. Calcott

Appointment of Dr. William Stansfield Calcott to the post of assistant chemical director in charge of development of the organic chemicals department, with offices in Wilmington, Del., has been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Dr. Calcott, since 1931, has been director of the Jackson Laboratory and the semi-works plant operated at the du Pont dye works, Deepwater, N. J. John Marlin Tinker, assistant director since 1938, has been appointed director of the laboratory and semi-works. Dr. George Edward Holbrook was advanced from head of the New Products Division to assistant director.

Dr. Calcott joined the staff at the Du Pont Experimental Station, Wilmington, in 1915 after two years with the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass. In 1918 he became assistant division head of the company's general organic division, and in 1928 was appointed assistant director of Jackson Laboratory.

—O-P-D—

Soda Metasilicate Advisers to WPB Named

Sodium Metasilicate Producers Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board. The government presiding officer is John C. Leppert. Committee members are:—

C. C. Bassett, of the Cowles Detergent Company, Cleveland; Mark Bradley, of the General Chemical Company, New York; J. Passmore Elkinton, of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ransdell Matthews, of Wyandotte Chemical Company, Wyandotte, Mich.; E. A. Orem, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; W. R. Roberts, of the Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—O-P-D—

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Obituaries

Dr. Elmer O. Kraemer

Dr. Elmer O. Kraemer of Marshallton, Del., internationally known colloidal chemist, died September 7 while attending a meeting of the American Chemical Society in Pittsburgh. He was forty-five years of age. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Kraemer was associated with the Biochemical Research Foundation of Newark, Del.

Dr. H. Justin Roddy

Dr. H. Justin Roddy, former curator and geology professor at Franklin and Marshall College, died September 4 in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was eighty-seven years of age.

Dr. Roddy joined the Franklin and Marshall faculty in 1922 after having served since 1887 on the faculty of the Millersville State Teachers College, of which he was an alumnus. He was the author of several books on reptiles, geology and geography.

Dr. George Sanders

Dr. George Sanders, internationally known entomologist and head of the Sanders Exterminating Company, Richmond Hill, N. Y., died recently. He was fifty-nine years of age. Previously to coming to the United States Mr. Sanders was a native of Nova Scotia.

Charles C. Stoll

Charles C. Stoll, president of Stoll Oil & Refining Company, Louisville, Ky., died September 5. He was eighty-two years of age.

A native of Louisville, Mr. Stoll started his business life as a clerk for the old Chess & Carley Company, which later became the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky. He became assistant to the president of this company, but left it in 1896 to form his own company. He aided in the formation and served on the directorates of the United Refining Company, Warren, Pa., and Tiona Petroleum Company, Philadelphia.

Surviving are his wife and four sons.

Dr. W.A.J.M. van der Gracht

Dr. W. A. J. M. Van Waterschoot van der Gracht died recently in Roermond, the Netherlands. He was seventy years of age. Dr. van der Gracht formerly was president of Roxana Petroleum Company and vice-president of the Marland Oil Company. A widely-known geologist, Dr. van der Gracht received an honorary degree of doctor of mining engineering from the Colorado School of Mines in 1924.

John H. Barron, until recently extension specialist in field crops, New York State College of Agriculture, and the first county agent in the North, died in Ithaca, N. Y., August 10.

William Miller Ross, oil producer or operator of Glasgow, Ky., died recently at his home there, following a short illness.

Miss Rosena Fels, sister of Samuel S. Fels, manufacturer and philanthropist, Philadelphia, died September 9. She was eighty-one years of age.

Walter A. Jones, prominent in the oil and glass industries, died September 3 in Washington. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Clarence Powell Leggett, an employee for many years of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, this city, until his retirement fifteen years ago, died September 9.

Charles E. Magill, manager of the extrusion and architectural products division of the Aluminum Company of America, died September 8 in Pittsburgh. He was fifty years of age.

Charles S. Maschal, an official of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, for twenty-five years prior to 1937, when he retired because of superannuation, died in his residence in Norwalk, Conn., September 8. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Eugene T. Trotter, founder and president of E. T. Trotter & Co., manufacturer of insulating materials, Brooklyn, died recently in Brooklyn. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Dr. Max von der Forten, who had been prominent in the aluminum industry in a pre-Nazi Germany, died recently. He was sixty-four years of age.

Arthur P. Wadlund, head of the physics department of Trinity College and consulting physicist at Hartford hospital, died September 1 in Hartford, Conn. He was forty-seven years of age.

—O-P-D—

ODT Amends Order On Drop Requirements

Certain liquid products, defined by general order ODT 37 as types of fuel oil not subject to minimum drop requirements in local tank truck delivery, become subject to such requirements when used as motor fuel, the Office of Defense Transportation announced in an amendment to the order.

These products are diesel fuel, kerosene, benzol, naphtha, and light fuel distillates often used for operating internal combustion engines. The original order specifically excepted these products from minimum drop requirements. The amendment removes the exception when the products are used as motor fuel; it does not alter the exception from minimum drop requirements of liquefied petroleum gas, natural gasoline or liquid fuels commonly used in aircraft.

ODT said that the amendment (No. 1 to General Order ODT 37) also permits petroleum tank trucks engaged in local delivery to make calls for picking up materials such as barrels, containers, etc., if the calls add no mileage and are made in accordance with the order's provisions.

The text of the amendment may be obtained from the Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Copper, Lead Import Drawbacks Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

Clarifying provisions governing drawbacks on imports of copper, lead, and zinc have announced by the Office of Price Administration to facilitate and encourage purchases of the three metals abroad for shipment into the United States. These provisions serve only to make explicit in the regulations previous interpretations of the regulations.

Price regulations covering the three metals were amended to permit a person to sell copper, lead or zinc at ceiling prices plus the value of the drawback privilege provided he transfers the drawback certificate to the purchaser.

A drawback certificate may be issued to an importer of copper, lead or zinc when he pays the import tax or duty on an incoming shipment. The certificate entitles the holder to a refund of 99 percent of the import tax or duty paid when he exports at any future date within three years.

The regulations, in addition, are clarified to state clearly that an importer may buy and bring copper, lead or zinc into this country at a delivered cost to him not exceeding the ceiling price plus the import tax or duty on the metal.

On copper there is an import tax of 4c. a pound. The import duty on pig lead is 1 1-16c. per pound of contained lead, and on slab zinc, ⅞c. per pound.

—O-P-D—

War Labor Board Issues Rules for Hearings

OPD Washington Bureau

The National War Labor Board has announced its rules, under the war labor disputes act, for the conduct of hearings before panels, the board itself, or any of its authorized agencies. The rules set forth procedure for public hearings and on requests of the parties to a case for issuance of board subpoenas. The war labor disputes act provides that the Board shall conduct a "public hearing" on the merits of each dispute case.

—O-P-D—

Vincent F. Waters, technical assistant of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, has been appointed editor of "The Southern Pulp and Paper Journal" by Ernest H. Abernethy, president of the Ernest H. Abernethy Publishing Co., Inc., Atlanta.

EXTENDERS FOR

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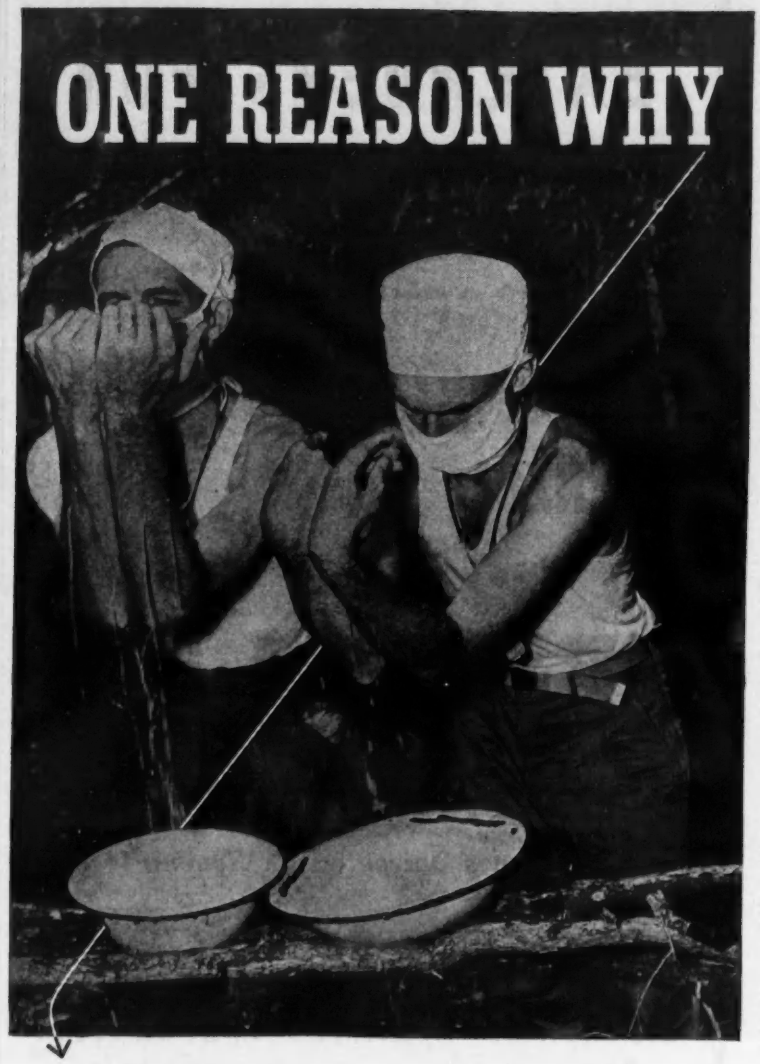

deliveries of CRESOL are curtailed . . .

Cresol, widely used in antiseptics, disinfectants and soaps for civilian purposes, is critically needed for the manufacture of similar materials for our armed forces. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Cresol is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
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PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
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(Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
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ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
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Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Chemicals Demand Continues Heavy in War Production Program—Phenol Supply Eases Slightly

Coaltar chemicals continued in tight supply during the week. The only material showing any development was phenol, which was reported to be in slightly easier supply. Benzol remained very tight as it moved actively into the production of synthetic rubber, aviation engine fuels, and other essential materials. Nor was any abatement evident in the difficulties of obtaining supplies of toluol and xylol. All of these products continued to be allocated by the War Production Board.

As for some time past, the short supplies of coaltar bases were reflected by the intermediates, coaltar acids, and hydrogenated derivatives. Anilin demand continued heavy, and supplies of anthracene were light. No further information was forthcoming as regards the pending WPB allocation of maleic acid. With the surrender of Italy, the textile trade was wondering whether their products would be among the materials required in the early rehabilitation of the population. The dyestuff manufacturers were also interested.

A new all-time record for steel production was scheduled for the week beginning September 6, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Operations were set at 100.3 percent of ingot capacity, equivalent to a production of 1,748,200 net tons of ingots and castings. The schedule in the previous week had been 99.4 percent, equivalent to a production of 1,732,500 net tons. A month earlier the indicated rate was 97.8 percent.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol. — Supplies continue very tight, with high octane, synthetic rubber, and other war materials taking practically the entire production. Market tone firm. Byproduct cokeoven operation estimates indicate the production of benzol from that source during the week ending September 4 to have been 3,839,000 gallons.

Coaltar.—Market remains firm. War production absorbs material as it becomes available. Byproduct cokeoven operation estimates indicate the production of coaltar from that source in the week ending September 4 to have totaled 14,984,600 gallons.

Carbazole.—Firm price structure maintained by tight supply conditions.

Creosote Oil.—Sufficient material available for all requests. Market somewhat easier. Prices unchanged. Byproduct cokeoven operation estimates indicate the production of creosote oil from that source during the week ending September 4 to have been 792,600 gallons.

Cresols.—Demand from resin manufacturers continues heavy. Market tone firm.

Cresylic Acid.—Supplies sufficient for essential requests. Quotations steady. An importation of 2,250 drums was reported to have arrived during the week.

Naphthalene.—WPB continues to allocate available material. Market tone firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production from that source during the week ending September 4 to have totaled 1,671,800 pounds.

Oil, Shingle, Stain.—Active inquiry keeps price structure firm.

Phenol.—Supplies somewhat easier. Prices unchanged. Possibility reported that phenol allocated by WPB to production of salicylates may be increased in near future. Byproduct cokeoven operation estimates indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week of September 4 to have been 222,900 pounds.

Picolines.—Shipments of betapicoline moving satisfactorily on previous contracts. Little uncontracted-for material available.

Pyridin.—Market steady. Demand continues active.

Toluol.—No relaxation evident in tight supply situation. Quotations unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate production of toluol from that source during the week ending September 4 to have been 767,800 gallons.

Xylol. — Demand remains heavy from war production plants. Market firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate production of xylol from that source during the week ending September 4 to have been 173,400 gallons.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Steady and strong market features coaltar bases. Inquiry has been along more intensive lines recently, but it appears that buyers and potential buyers are finding it more difficult to obtain anything but limited quantities of products. Benzol is in good call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 28c.; xylol, industrial, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 27c.; solvent naphtha, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol.—Moving satisfactorily on previous contracts. Prices unchanged.

Cyclohexanone. — Active demand keeps quotations steady.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Light supply situation continues. Market tone steady.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Supply remains tight. Prices unchanged.

Benzoic, Technical.—Shipments prevent any accumulation of supplies. Market firm.

Broenner's.—Regular orders moving satisfactorily. Quotations unchanged.

Cleve's. — Market continues steady as supplies move to customary consumers.

Fumaric.—Resin consumption continues good. Price structure steady.

Gamma.—Steady market maintained by representative demand.

Maleic.—Tight supply situation unchanged. Market firm. WPB allocation order still pending.

Malic.—Demand abreast of production. Quotations firm.

Picramic.—Moving actively into war production. Prices unchanged.

Picric.—War production demand remains heavy. Firm market tone maintained.

Salicylic, Technical. — Active demand supports steady price structure. Report in trade that slight easing of phenol supplies may permit larger production of salicylic acid in near future.

Tobias.—Representative call satisfactory. Quotations steady.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — Supplies remain tight. Market steady.

Anilin.—Heavy demand continues. Quotations unchanged.

Anthracene.—Tight supply situation maintains firm market tone.

Anthraquinone. — Call for essential

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

products unabated. Quotations unchanged.

Benzaldehyde, Technical.—Demand continues active. Prices steady.

Benzidin. — Inquiry from regular consumers satisfactory. Quotations unchanged.

Betanaphthol. — Supplies continue none too large. Price structure steady.

Betanaphthylamine.—Basic material limitations support steady market.

Diethylanilin.—Demand active. Quotations continue steady.

Dinitrobenzene. — Supplies remain tight as raw materials are limited. Market tone firm.

Dinitrotoluene.—Demand abreast of supplies. Quotations unchanged.

Diphenyl.—Shipments on contract keep supplies light. Prices remain steady.

Diphenylamine. — War production demand keeps supplies tight. Prices firm.

Metanitroanilin.—Market tone continues steady as consumption remains active.

Metanitroparatoluidin. — Heavy demand maintains firm price structure.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Supplies light. Quotations steady.

Monochlorobenzene. — Moving actively into regular users hands. Market firm.

Nitrobenzene.—In tight supply due to raw material shortage. Prices firm.

Nitronaphthalene.—Demand abreast of production. Quotations unchanged.

Orthoanisidin.—Market steady. Inquiry from regular consuming plants good.

Orthochloroanilin. — Supplies none too large. Basic material remains tight. Prices firm.

Orthochlorophenol. — Demand active. Market tone steady.

Orthocresol.—Light supplies continue to be allocated by WPB. Prices unchanged.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Inquiries rather good. Steady price scale maintained.

Orthonitroanilin. — Market steady. Tight anilin situation limits production.

Orthonitrophenol. — Demand satisfactory. Quotations unchanged.

Orthophenetidin. — Contract shipments moving regularly. Prices steady.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supplies re-

—Continued on page 40

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

the bonds was responded to most enthusiastically.

At least one store in every important shopping community will serve as an official War Bond issuing agency.

Income Tax Forms Are for All

Individuals who have paid their taxes in full on their 1942 incomes are under just as much compulsion to file the September 15 declaration of estimated income and victory tax as are those who have not completed payment of their 1942 income tax. Some people have entertained the notion that because their taxes are paid up they do not have to file the estimated income declaration on the fifteenth, but this is not so. Commissioner Helvering says on this point:—

Taxpayers who have remitted their entire 1942 tax may take full credit for their payment when they file the declaration of estimated tax for 1943 and when final settlement for 1943 is made on or before March 15, 1944. But under the law, they are still required to file the declaration with their collectors by September 15. This declaration is the estimate method of assuring to all income tax payers the benefits of the pay as you go system. It is a necessary step in the transition from the old year-late tax system to the new system of paying current taxes out of current income.

Chemical Truckers Get Aid

Chemical manufacturers encountering difficulties in obtaining spare parts for their trucks might find a solution for their problem by contacting the district offices of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The ODT announces that these offices are now being staffed with maintenance specialists whose duties are to see that the new parts for trucks are spread around the country to the areas where most needed. They also have access to lists of interchangeable parts used in many types of trucks and will undertake to locate needed parts in other cities when none are available in the immediate vacinity.

Although materials assigned to parts manufacture have been greatly increased, there is still a big problem in getting particular parts to areas where they are most needed. A call to one of the agencies may mean the difference between a truck being stalled for twenty-four hours or being tied up for a week.

Bristle Chaos Clearing

The chaos that developed in the bristle market when our neighboring countries to the South began dumping anything they had into the United States that looked like a bristle will begin to clear up in about sixty days.

Standards and specifications covering the sizes and types of bristles that we will accept have been drawn up by the WPB and the OEW and are now being circulated among the bristle suppliers of South and Central America, Mexico and Cuba and it will take about two months, officials estimate, for the stocks to be put into shape for export.

OEW stopped issuing import licenses for bristles on July 10 because, as one official put it, we were being used as a dumping ground for some pretty poor stuff.

Gov't Fancy Letterheads Out

Those fancy letterheads, memorandum forms and envelopes that have been filling the government mails are to be no more. The Budget Bureau has found that by standardizing the sizes and eliminating the names of officers and officials it can save upwards of 9,500,000 pounds of paper annually for more important uses.

The new program being put into effect also includes some seventeen general suggestions on how the government can save paper, among which are the following:—Use of the back of letter being answered for carbon copy of reply; type short replies on the bottom of income letters where no permanent record is necessary; save large size incoming envelopes for reuse for interoffice correspondence; and use of postal cards whenever practical.

Drug Manufacturing Care

Drug manufacturers are advised to give closer attention to their manufacturing operations because Food and Drug Administration officials say they are finding what they consider too many instances of lax supervision in the preparation of these products.

Recently they found traces of adulterating substances in drugs to be administered intravenously that had been purchased by the army. In other instances foreign particles have shown up in ampuls. Officials recognize that the situation can be attributed to the manpower shortage and the pressure which some manufacturers are under to meet the increased demand for their products with less skilled help, but it is to be hoped that they will look into the matter immediately and take corrective steps.

Drug Inspectors Scarce

On the subject of manpower, the Food and Drug Administration is having its own share of difficulties. In the inspection service alone the staff has been reduced 25 percent by the army draft, while at the same time the service is responsible for inspecting all the medical supplies bought by the armed forces in addition to its other work.

Officials are appealing for help and have lowered the standard for inspectors to a point where they will accept employees with a three-year college education. They will start them at $2,430 a year and after a year's training will boost them to $3.000. Opportunities also are available for women chemists and discharged army men with technical training to obtain employment in the administration.

—O-P-D—

Barbara Miller Married

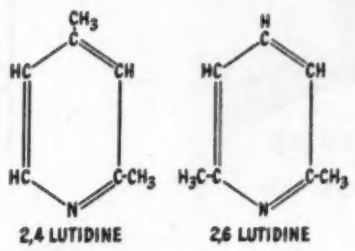
The marriage of Miss Barbara Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Miller of South Orange, N. J., to Ensign Nathaniel R. Evans, USNR, son of Mrs. E. E. Poutree of Mount Lebanon, Pa., took place September 4, at the Maplewood Country Club, Maplewood, N. J. Mr. Miller is associated with the Barrett Company.

—O-P-D—

Textile School in N.C.

The North Carolina Vocational Textile School has been established in Charlotte, N. C. Courses in carding and spinning, weaving and designing, knitting and mill maintenance are offered.

LUTIDINES



Grades Available—2,4 lutidine distilling 90% within 2°C.
—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	2,6-Lutidine	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: *2,6-Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. *2,4-Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—
Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page* 39

main tight as previous orders are filled. Market firm.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Production sufficient to fill WPB allocated requests. Prices firm.

Resorcinol. — Demand continues rather active. Market steady.

Soda Naphthionate.—Moving satisfactorily on representative demand. Prices unchanged.

Vinylpyridine.—New production reported by one manufacturer. Suggested as raw material for production of synthetic elastomers. Quoted at $1.50 per pound.

Coaltar Colors

Coaltar color manufacture continued active during the week, with an increased interest being noticed in the civilian colors. With the capitulation of Italy, wonderment was expressed as to the condition of the textile plants in that country, and whether textiles would be among the materials required in the early rehabiliation of the Italian poplation. Since the textile industry is located in large part in the North of Italy, the possibility still exists of their damage or destruction by German forces. In peace time Italy was an exporter of textiles.

—O-P-D—

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LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA
Tank Cars • Tank Wagons • Drums

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PROVIDENCE RIDGEFIELD N. J. CHICAGO

FIRE-HOSE ON A CARRIER OWES ITS BEGINNINGS TO BENZOL

J&L CP BENZOL

Styrene is the genesis of one method of making synthetic rubber for tires, fire-hose, and for all manner of army, navy and industrial uses. And styrene needs benzol for its creation. In the development of our synthetic rubber program, the by-products industry is called upon for more and more benzol. J&L responds with CP Benzol . . . made to the highest standards of purity and controlled for quality.

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For DEPENDABLE Fine Chemicals Specify HEYDEN

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HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
•
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CONTAINERS ARE PRECIOUS
Nowadays they must work harder and last longer. Drums should be hoisted or rolled from platforms and trucks. Dropping is apt to spring seams and spoil them for further service • By speeding up return of empty drums, carboys and tank cars, you will help us better our service to you and others. . . .

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Paint Makers Cheered By Brightening of Outlook for More Liberal Supplies of Drying Oils and Casein

While war orders have continued to constitute three-quarters to seven-eighths of the current business in paint pigments and colors, natural resins and plastic components, there have, nevertheless, been some signs within the past week of a pickup in buying of these materials for the making of new batches of ready-mixed paints and varnishes, in accordance with the new government specifications and recently devised formulations, for civilian uses, inspired largely by the closer approach of the customary Fall resumption of maintenance painting operations on privately-owned residential and business buildings.

Production of the new lines of finished products is being facilitated by a slightly more liberal supply and allocation for September of some of the drying oils and casein, sequelling the increasing arrivals of castor beans from Brazil, linseed and linseed oil from Argentina and the unexpected advent of casein from Uruguay, while further relief from the hitherto acute shortages in these greatly needed paint ingredients has loomed upon the horizon with indications of much more extensive supplies of linseed from the bumper new crop of the Argentine, supplemented by more sizable offerings from the big crop in our own Northwest and from Canada, and with the brightened outlook for goodly cargos of casein from Argentina.

The War Production Board has advised all manufacturers of paint, varnish and lacquer to make certain that best possible use is made by them of their present supply of steel shipping drums.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, pale, 1c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Alphapinene, ¼c. per gal.
Rosin, gum, medium, 1c. to 3c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With domestic production and imports of lead ore and metal continuing to reach proportions far in excess of all foreseeable war requirements and current needs of the various industries employing this metal, paint pigment manufacturers are able to obtain whatever quantities they desire. Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week September 3-10 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

In order to conserve the rather scanty supplies of slab zinc as much as possible for government use, the War Production Board is still holding the slabs under allocation control and the Office of Price Administration has applied additional brakes to a price rising tendency in the market for primary slab zinc by insisting upon strict adherence to existing price schedules except in operations wherein the Metals Reserve Company or any other government department, agency or corporation is the buyer, although allowing the addition to import prices of import duties and the deduction of drawbacks, in instances wherein the seller has a just claim to such import duties and has assigned or transferred his claim to the buyer. Zinc ores and concentrates continue in fairly liberal supply. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week September 3-10 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and at 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead. — Although buying for civilian account continues at midsummer doldrums levels, purchasing for Navy, Army and lend-lease requirements is still reaching sizable proportions. No change in price structure.

Lead Titanate. — Continues moving fairly freely into war production channels but only sluggishly into civilian use. Prices well maintained.

Litharge.—Army, Navy and lend-lease procurement agencies are still taking up a large percentage of the current supply and output with buying for civilian users limited to relatively small lots.

Lithopone.—In tight supply position, with the bulk of the operations in this material on account of military establishment. Non-essential takings remain rather small. Market steady.

Orange Mineral.—A moderate demand continues to be noted on war production and lend-lease accounts but, otherwise, the market is still in a rather somnolent state. Tone stable.

Red Lead. — Deliveries so far this month have been running about the same as those for August, which, in turn, were slightly under those for July. Prices well maintained.

Titanium Dioxide.—Book and magazine paper coaters continue sizable buyers but the paint trade is taking only moderate quantities. However, the paper industry consumers are absorbing such large quantities as to create a rather tight situation in the market for this whitening agent, with the result that shipments are still lagging behind orders. There is some easing, however, of titanium calcium pigments. A new order is said to be under discussion for controlling deliveries of titanium, presumably for the most essential purposes but no action has yet been taken on this score.

White Lead.—Some sizable buying by war production contractors is still noted but civilian account operations continue decidedly meager.

Zinc Oxides. — American process oxides are in increasing demand and moving steadily into consuming channels. Business in French process oxides, however, are still being held down by the necessity for procuring authorization to buy slab zinc.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both domestic and Canadian varieties are moving in routine fashion. Market continues steady.

Barytes. — Buying interest remains only meager. No change in price structure.

Chalk.—Only a light movement is reported but inquiries appear to be reviving and greater activity is looked for within the near future. Prices firmly held.

Charcoal. — Negotiations are now under way for reconsideration by the Office of Price Administration of its recent order establishing a price ceiling on pinewood material in bulk at $15 per ton, f.o.b. producers' plants in seven so-called "naval stores" states, and it is hoped by processors of softwood charcoal outside these seven states that this will result in an upward revision to at least $21 per ton, or some other level more nearly commensurate with the notable advances in maximum prices granted on hardwood charcoal about two months ago and a recent markup of prices for hardwood lumber. Meanwhile, the processors of softwood charcoal are loath to book any

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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A-10

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orders at the present authorized prices which, they contend, they can do only at a loss.

China Clay.—Only a routine movement is now noted at unchanged price levels. The prospect for a nearby resumption of shipments of bauxite and similar clays from Italy, as a sequel to that country's unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers is of no immediate interest as none of the clays thus involved are kaolin.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Continues in fair request. Tone steady.

Graphite.—A moderate buying interest is still manifested. Prices well maintained.

Gypsum.—In light inquiry. Market stable.

Mica.—Water-ground mica, especially the highly pulverized grades of impalpable powder fineness, moving fairly freely into paint trade channels, with an only slightly less active movement noted in the dry-ground grades. Prices firmly held at last Spring's upward revision. Latest arrivals of strategic mica have included 188 case of block and 1,552 cases of splittings.

Talc.—Continues in fair demand. Tone steady.

Whiting.—Shipments still going forward in moderate volume. Prices firmly held.

Dry Colors

An unrelieved shortage of soda bichromate is making it difficult for producers of chrome and several other metallic and chemical colors to keep their output up to the current requirements. While government orders continue to constitute the lion's share of the business in many colors, there is still a fair call for them from civilian users. Insufficiency of skilled labor is also handicapping manufacturing.

Alkali Blue.—Moving slowly but steadily into consuming channels. Tone steady.

Bone Blues.—In moderate call. Market firm.

Carbon Blacks.—To meet the increasing demands from processors of synthetic rubber, several new production units are being operated on full time. In general, there is a further amplification of the output of all carbon blacks, but stocks on hand are being steadily lowered, as absorption is reaching larger proportions daily.

The Office of Defense Transportation, with the cooperation of WPB, has issued an order, designated as Special Order ODT R-6, effective September 20, approving a plan for the pooling of all privately-owned covered hopper cars used in the carbon black transportation service.

Chrome Colors.—Although war orders, originating with the procurement agencies of the Navy and Army, continue to constitute the bulk of the business in these colors, especially in zinc chromate yellow, whose popularity as an efficient primer is growing daily, there is still a fair demand from civilian users. Prices continue well maintained.

Iron Blues.—Fair buying interest reported. Tone firm.

Lithol Toners.—Moving steadily into consuming channels in the paint trade. Market stable.

Vermilions.—Demand is becoming brisker daily. Until recently the output has been held down by WPB restrictions, limiting producers to 25 percent of normal use of mercury, but of late this agency has announced that it will permit more liberal use of mercury by industrial interests, inasmuch as the stockpiles have been built up by increased domestic production and the completion of the operation of filling Russia's requirements.

Driers

Stearates are moving into consuming channels in the paint industry almost as rapidly as they can be produced. Other driers, including palmitates, tallates and soyates, are likewise in brisk demand, together with the precipitated resinates and linoresinates, to which recourse is still being had in lieu of the napthanates which are still under allocation.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—To be allocated by WPB beginning October 1. Supplies very tight. Market firm.

Butyl Acetate.—Product from molasses unchanged at 18c. per pound in tanks, deliveries east of Rockies, with usual differentials applying on car lot and less than car lot quantities. Production from grain at points other than Illinois and Indiana range, according to dealer, 22.50c. to 26.65c. per pound. Usual differentials apply.

Butyl Alcohol.—Product from molasses unchanged at 18½c. per pound in tanks, deliveries east of Rockies, with usual differentials on drums in car lot and less than car lot quantities applying. Production from grain at points other than Illinois and Indiana range, according to seller, 24.50c. to 29.03c. per pound. Usual differentials apply.

Naval Stores

There was apparently no broadening of business in rosin and turpentine last week, and developments of more than ordinary interest were lacking. The war news was without effect, aside from creating a better feeling in trade circles. In the South price movements were generally narrow and the primary tone was regarded by some as firm. Offerings of most grades of rosin from day to day were light or moderate and there was no increase of consequence in fresh supplies of turpentine. Although new business was quiet there was apparently no slackening of the movement into consuming channels in important industries. There was not a little interest in the meeting to be held at Savannah on September 22 for a discussion of the proposed ceiling prices for gum naval stores products. This meeting has been called by the OPA, and it is expected that the attendance will be large. Such opposition to the plan that may exist seems to be based mainly on the belief that existing and prospective supplies are sufficient to prevent any extreme advance in prices and that ceilings are unnecessary. A meeting was held at Atlanta on Wednesday last to take tentative action on a conservation program for 1944.

Turpentine.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local market for turpentine. There is nothing stimulating in developments in the South and purchasing here was apparently limited to comparatively small quantities to fill current needs.

Savannah, Sept. 10.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday*	..	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	66	3,750	98	...	36,989
Wednesday	66	2,450	275	264	37,000
Thursday	66	2,650	343	...	37,247
Friday	66	3,000	67	213	37,097

* No trading.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Turpentine trade fair. Five-drum lots, 80c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 85c.; single drums, 83c.; single barrels, 88c.

Rosin.—Price changes in the local rosin market were narrow in the absence of wide movements in the primary center. Daily offerings in the South were light or moderate. Business here was generally along rather narrow lines.

Savannah, Sept. 10.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

Price per unit—Low of range quoted	*Sat.	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	...	$3.03	$3.03	$3.03	$3.03
D	...	...	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
E	...	...	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.87
F	...	...	3.88	3.87	3.87	3.87
G	...	...	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
H	...	...	3.96	3.95	3.96	3.95
I	...	...	3.97	3.98	3.97	3.95
K	...	...	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.03
M	...	...	4.03	4.04	4.05	4.04
N	...	...	4.05	4.06	4.07	4.10
WG	...	...	4.30	4.30	4.31	4.30
WW	...	...	4.83	4.83	4.84	4.84
X	...	...	4.83	4.83	4.84	4.84

	Barrels			
Sales	805	263	511	241
Receipts	318	489	258	134
Shipments	...	200	...	2,959
Stocks	...	...	...	72,920

* No trading.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Rosin quiet. B grade, $4.78 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.70; M grade, $5.79; W.W. grade, $6.58.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Consumption steady and liberal. Local spot supplies abnormally light.

Rosin Oil.—Fairly active inquiry for all grades. Market retains firm tone.

Tar.—Production moving steadily on contracts and new orders. Quotations maintained.

Shellac

According to information from India, the Baisakhi crop of 1943 was estimated at 402,000 maunds of 82 pounds each, or but 39 percent of the 1942 crop and 54 percent of the aver-

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Sales: July

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in July, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $50,106,908. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1942 and 1941 follow:—

		Classified sales reported by 580 establishments				Unclassified
	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales			sales reported by 100 establishments.
			Total.	Paint and varnish.	Lacquer.	
1943.						
July	$50,106,908	$24,024,905	$21,344,380	$16,219,678	$5,124,702	$4,737,623
Total, 7 mos.	$330,578,923	$159,236,511	$139,675,285	$108,978,600	$35,696,685	$31,667,127
1942.						
July	42,220,566	20,813,396	17,173,192	12,734,267	4,438,925	4,233,978
Total, 7 mos.	$326,227,322	$163,771,284	$127,111,832	$93,942,112	$33,169,720	$35,344,206
1941.						
July	48,980,302	24,274,619	20,132,508	14,750,191	5,382,317	4,573,181
Total, 7 mos.	$332,174,205	$164,460,841	$128,064,273	$92,246,117	$35,818,156	$29,649,091

age for the past 12 years. Many lac hosts remained vacant for want of good brood lac. The crop was expected to mature late. Further advice from India states that an additional cost allowance of 7 rupees per maund on shellac and 2 rupees per maund on seed lac had been granted by the government of India. The increase was said to be due to the rise in manufacturing costs once the control of prices was established. Market prices were to be adjusted accordingly. Arrivals of shellac on this market totaled 859 bags. Stocks in London are reported sufficient to cover direct war needs for one year, according to British reports.

Synthetic Resins

Following closely upon the additional restrictions which it imposed on the use of alkyd resins containing tung oil, already in effect, and those on paraphenyl phenol resins for zinc chromate primer, the War Production Board has clamped down on the employment of vinyl resins as coatings for baby pants and crib sheetings for an indefinite period of probably three months, ostensibly to conserve these resins which are in so short supply as to be inadequate for all needs. By December, however, WPB states that there should be sufficient supplies of these resins for essential civilian requirements.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—A steadily increasing demand is noted for virtually all descriptions of these gums, with consumers having recourse to domestic replacements when unable to procure those of foreign origin. The market continues tight and prices are still being strongly maintained.

Copal.—Buying of the Congo resins by varnish makers, freed from the former limitation on their purchasing operations to sixty days' inventories, is reaching large proportions daily. Considerable additional absorption of supplies is also noted on the part of the makers of emulsion paints, who are finding the Congo copal offers many advantages in the saving of linseed and other drying oils and who are fast learning how to introduce this resin into their mixtures in the forms of "very slack melt," "slack melt" and "fine melt." No arrivals of size have recently been reported but the current stocks of this resin, both unsorted and sorted, are proving sufficient for current needs.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—The unexpectedly early arrival here this past week of casein from Uruguay, consisting of 3,000 bags, weighing 333,300 pounds, has revived hopes for at least a partial easing of the hitherto acute shortage of this material through importations from South America, albeit no immediate improvement is looked for from domestic production which has fallen to meager proportions and likely to continue at meager levels as long as

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it is much more lucrative for dairies to sell their output other than fluid milk in the form of dried skimmed milk than to convert it into casein and sell it at prevailing price ceilings.

Cargoes of approximately 8,500 tons of casein are expected to reach this country from Argentina shortly. Meanwhile offers are generally being made of this material at 11½c. per pound, cost and freight, Buenos Aires, with occasional shadings to 11¼c.

Glues.—Scarcity of raw materials and labor are still combining to hold down production of both hide and bone glues, with the result that producers are experiencing great difficulty in catching up with their huge backlogs of orders. Prices continue exceedingly firmly held.

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed Standards For Grading Revised

—*Continued from page 5*

index of cottonseed of low oil content provides for the use of the following formulas:—

For cottonseed that by analysis contain 15 percent or more, but less than 16 percent of oil, the quantity index shall equal 5 times the percentage of oil, plus 6 times the percentage of ammonia, minus 13.

For cottonseed that by analysis contain 14 percent or more, but less than 15 percent of oil, the quantity index shall equal 5 times the percentage of oil, plus 6 times the percentage of ammonia, minus 14.

For cottonseed that by analysis contain 13 percent or more, but less than 14 percent of oil, the quantity index shall equal 5 times the percentage of oil, plus 6 times the percentage of ammonia, minus 15.

For cottonseed that by analysis contain 12 percent or more, but less than 13 percent of oil, the quantity index shall equal 5 times the percentage of oil, plus 6 times the percentage of ammonia, minus 16.

For cottonseed that by analysis contain 13 percent or more, but less than 12 percent of oil, the quantity index shall equal 5 times the percentage of oil, plus 6 times the percentage of ammonia, minus 17.

—O-P-D—

Paint Drum Care Urged by WPB

—*Continued from page 5*

turers and their customers may obtain necessary supplies of drums.

If a manufacturer has a contract with the War Department or Navy Department, he should determine whether new drums must be used in connection with filling the order. This information can be obtained from the procurement officer involved. If new drums must be used, the manufacturer should request the procurement officer of the branch of the service involved to supply him with the necessary new drums. Such drums should be available from quantities allocated to the services.

If a paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturer has orders for coatings to be shipped to prime or subcontractors of the armed services, and if such shipments must be made in new steel containers, they should first contact their normal sources of supply. Under CMP regulations, it may be that some drum manufacturers will be unable to supply drums for other than direct shipment to the armed forces. In such cases it will be necessary for manufacturers of coatings to seek other sources of supply.

It is essential that manufacturers of paint, varnish and lacquer indicate their drum requirements to their drum suppliers as far in advance as possible, because drum fabricators must in turn request their steel allotments some 90 days in advance of production.

—O-P-D—

Dewey Acting Rubber Director

—*Continued from page 5*

shortage of tire fabric which is the responsibility of the War Production Board."

He said that all except three of the major synthetic rubber plants are either completed or substantially so and that practically all of the material is available for their completion. He added, however, that this construction need not be pressed, as feed stocks are at the moment more necessary for the 100-octane gasoline program.

Goodrich Plants Army-Navy 'E' Stars

The B. F. Goodrich Company plants in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky., have received notification of star awards for Army-Navy "E" citations conferred upon employees early this year. The two manufacturing units are the first of seven B. F. Goodrich plants to add renewal stars to their "E" awards flags. Other B. F. Goodrich plants winning "E" awards are in Akron; Watertown, Mass.; Texarkana, Texas, Clarksville, Tenn., and Los Angeles, Calif.

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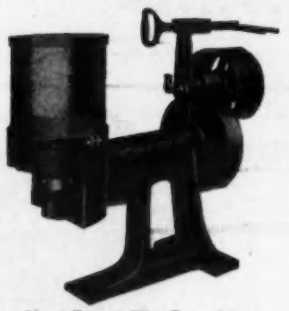
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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 29

Zinc chloride, USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.36 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	.04⅝
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust,[4] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 -	—
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Metal,[1,2,3] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Oxide,[4] pigment, dom., acidular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅝-	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10⅝-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 -	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 -	—
USP (same prices as tech.)			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,4] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure. ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 -	.31
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-and-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 -	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

—O-P-D—

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Oct. 4 issue of OPD.

—O-P-D—

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales for July

Sales of plastic and cold-water paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for July, 1943, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	447,582	$33,677

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Cold-Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	1,138,059	$82,421
casein-bound	401,382	28,074
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*314,399	422,284
dry-powder form	1,286,594	127,813
glue-bound	309,353	12,461
		$673,053

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	883,894	$37,381
Cold-water	1,086,715	53,212

Sales of these products for July, 1943, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1922, were:—

	1943	1942
Plastic paints, lb.	447,582	372,277
value	$33,677	$29,355
Cold-water paints, value	$673,053	$941,154
Calcimines, lbs.	1,970,666	2,046,029
value	$90,593	$102,780

Heads Charity Drive

William H. Zinsser, president of William Zinsser & Co., shellac importer and manufacturer, this city, has accepted the chairmanship of the sixty-fifth annual United Hospital Campaign on behalf of seventy-six member corporations of the United Hospital Fund operating eighty-eight voluntary, non-profit institutions for the care of the sick.

Cellulose Acetate Powders Use Limited

—Continued from page 5

supplies of cellulose acetate plastic powders were greater than they were for July, and were approximately 240 percent of capacity, while for September the requests ran up to about 400 percent of capacity.

The unhealthy situation arose out of the fact that while the WPB order M-326-a requires the applicant to certify the end-use of his product to his supplier, he was not under compulsion to state when he would use the material. Officials believe that the action just taken will be more helpful in placing the distribution of the powder on a more equitable basis.

—O-P-D—

Pitt. Plate Glass to Resume Operations at Creighton

Grinding and polishing of plate glass will shortly be resumed at the Creighton works of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. This operation was discontinued last December as a result of severe building restrictions and the ban on the manufacture of pleasure cars, two important industries normally requiring large amounts of plate glass.

Surplus stock and shipments from the company's Ford City plants have enabled the Duplate section of this factory to continue laminating various kinds of safety glass for the military services, but the greatly increased demand of the armed forces for airplane glass has necessitated greater plate glass production. The actual rolling of plate is scheduled to begin about September 18.

—O-P-D—

WPB Salvage Pennant Won in Corning, N.Y.

The official report of the 1943 Clean Up—Paint Up—Fix Up Campaign in Corning, N. Y., which has been forwarded to the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Bureau in Washington, has as one of its features a picture of the salvage pennant awarded by the War Production Board to citizens of any city who collect 100 pounds of scrap metal. The record in Corning was 118 pounds of scrap metal per capita, making a grand total of 1,914,730 pounds. Steuben county, in which Corning is located, also was awarded a WPB Salvage Pennant.

—O-P-D—

Delta Charcoal Price Set

The Office of Price Administration has authorized the Delta Chemical & Iron Company, Wells, Mich., to sell its charcoal made from mixed hardwoods at $40 per ton for lump charcoal in bulk, and $30 per ton for charcoal screenings.

N.Y. Paint Club To Meet Sept. 23

An afternoon business session, preluding its customary appetizer hour and dinner period in the early evening, is planned for the first of the Fall season meetings of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, scheduled for the Hotel Biltmore September 23. The business session will start promptly at 4 p.m. to be featured by talks given by Ernest T. Trigg, president of the national association; George C. Smullen, of the War Production Board; A. J. Wittenberg of the Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation, and Warner S. Hays, the club's executive secretary.

—O-P-D—

Gum Importers Laboratories To Have Outing Sept. 16

Members of the American Gum Importers Laboratories, Inc., will participate in the annual Fall outing of that organization, to be held at the Hempstead Golf Club, in Hempstead, Long Island, September 16, which will be featured by a golf tournament and other athletic sports, and concluded with a dinner.

—O-P-D—

C-D-I-C Club Meeting In Indianapolis Sept. 13

Cincinnati-Dayton - Indianapolis-Columbus Paint & Varnish Production Club will hold a meeting at the Claypool hotel in Indianapolis, September 13. C. J. Kaiser, of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., will discuss "The Future Outlook."

—O-P-D—

Turpentine was produced by the French in America as far back as 1606.

C. F. Beatty, paint products division, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has accepted appointment as chairman of the paints and varnishes group of the New York committee of the National War Fund.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Government Cotton Crop Estimate Reduced Sharply—Hot, Dry Weather Damaging—Hog Support Price Lower

The surrender of Italy was reflected in a more cheerful feeling but aside from this it had little influence in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases. There was an impression in some quarters that the action of the Italian government may shorten the war in Europe to some extent and thus pave the way for a resumption of imports sooner than had been expected through the release of transportation facilities cut off by the war, and also curtail government requirements for military and other purposes. In this connection it is not without interest to note that in the markets for securities and speculative commodities such as cotton, grain and wool the war news received a bearish interpretation and caused a decline in prices.

The monthly government estimate of the cotton crop was more bullish than had been expected. Hot, dry weather has caused serious damage to the crop. Reports concerning other oilseed crops were also less favorable. Production of linseed oil continued to expand following increased supplies of flaxseed but sellers were still more or less reserved as government requirements remain heavy.

A government order suspended restrictions on the delivery of crude cottonseed, soybean and corn oils to refiners for the last quarter of 1943 to facilitate the movement of these products. Permission to conduct transactions in refined cottonseed oil at above existing prices pending the issuance of new ceilings was granted. Under the provisions of a trade pact with Iceland, cod oil has been placed on the free list and the duty on herring oil reduced one-half. A sharply lower government hog support price was announced for the 1944-45 season.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Output moving steadily and in a liberal volume into consuming channels in paint and other industries. Market firm.

Corn.—New developments of importance were lacking here, the market being steady with offerings limited.

Olive.—Remained quiet owing to scarcity of domestic and imported. Quotations maintained. Olive groves in Portugal reported seriously damaged by prolonged drought, temperatures being highest in over 80 years. Supplies in Spain reported inadequate for domestic consumption and too small to permit of exports.

Palm.—Offerings scarce and market quiet. Quotations nominal.

Peanut.—Primary and local conditions unchanged. Inquiries numerous. Offerings remained light. Peanut crop news less favorable owing to drought. Yields in parts of the Southwest reported very disappointing.

Soybean.—Reports of occasional sales of crude and refined oil, but transactions apparently light owing to inadequate supplies.

Tung.—Only small lots obtainable by qualified buyers. The 1,500,000 pounds reported in last week's issue as made available by the CCC during July for lend-lease operations was destined for paint manufacture in Britain.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, refined, edible 15½c. to 16c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots; soybean oil, crude, f.o.b. mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Los Angeles, Sept. 8.—Offerings of vegetable oils generally light. Chinawood very scarce. San Francisco quotes 38½c. per pound, tankcars. Coconut, crude.—Qualified buyers can purchase at 8c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean.—Steady demand; 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed was irregular in Northwestern markets, changes generally being moderate.

Minneapolis, Sept. 10.—Plenty of flax coming in for needs of crushers. No lack of demand but stuff coming in so fast that there has been some difficulty handling cars promptly at mills and elevators.

Threshing operations continue erratic due to weather conditions. More of this year's yield will show deterioration than expected. Trade in futures very limited.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Sept.	Dec.
Saturday	$3.05	$2.98½	$2.97
*Monday	...	...	...
Tuesday	3.05	3.01	3.00
Wednesday	3.05	2.99½	2.98
Thursday	3.05	3.01	2.99
Friday	3.05	3.01¼	2.99¼

* Holiday.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.4	195.4	195.4	191.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This wk.	2,506,500	2,287,100	342,000	105,000

Buenos Aires, Sept. 10.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week 972,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, 433,000 to Sweden, and 8,000 to others. Visible supply 22,047,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Supplies available for prompt shipment continued light. Market firm.

Minneapolis, Sept. 10.—Very gradual expansion in spot linseed meal trade but supplies are entirely inadequate for demand. Crushers are booking only small lots and trying to keep regular customers satisfied. Quotations on carload lots in bulk $42 per ton, sacks $3.50 more.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	11,160,000	13,320,000

Linseed Oil

The local market for linseed oil retained a steady tone, previous quotations continuing in effect. Reports were more or less conflicting as to the extent of available supplies, some sellers still being reported as reserved. An increase was noted in the movement on contracts, but new business was quiet. The market for flaxseed futures was irregular. Receipts showed some increase but were still below expectations. Importations of flaxseed were reported at this port of 7,047 bags and 16,496,080 kilos.

Minneapolis, Sept. 10.—Orders for linseed oil are numerous. Mills are operating at full capacity but there is little for sale up to the end of the year. Shipping instructions remain good and most crushers are far behind in caring for them. Quotations on tankcars, 14.5c. per pound; cooperage car lots, 14.9c. per pound; warehouse lots, 15.9c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	5,183,000	5,700,000

Los Angeles, Sept. 8.—Light offerings; steady demand. Tankcads, 14.5c. per pound.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 14.5. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.5c.; drums, less car lots, 15.9c.

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained stagnant. The monthly government cotton crop estimate proved more bullish than expected. The indicated yield as of September 1 was 11,679,000 bales, a decrease within a month of 879,000

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Fats, Oils Output, Consumption: July

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for July, 1943, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	[2]	3,243,000
Refined	1,263,000	908,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	4,466,000	2,343,000
No. 3, crude	1,379,000	2,338,000
Dehydrated	470,000	674,000
Sulphonated	.....	196,000
Chinawood or tung oil	[2]	988,000
Coconut, crude	6,664,000	21,801,000
Refined	4,211,000	4,885,000
Corn, crude	17,557,000	15,803,000
Refined	14,329,000	7,617,000
Cottonseed, crude	19,768,000	40,107,000
Refined	35,620,000	83,318,000
Linseed	60,976,000	43,141,000
Olive, edible	.....	99,000
Inedible	25,000	69,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	390,000
Oiticica	.....	367,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	751,000
Refined	.....	92,000
Palm, crude	.....	4,051,000
Refined	[3]	324,000
Peanut, crude or virgin[1]	9,181,000	7,566,000
Refined	6,918,000	8,767,000
Sesame	[2]	178,000
Soybean, crude	96,341,000	78,897,000
Refined	70,707,000	66,462,000
All other	3,163,000	749,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	198,823,000	5,403,000
Neatsfoot oil	152,000	975,000
Tallow, edible	10,134,000	6,833,000
Inedible	65,293,000	68,223,000

Fish Oils[4]

Codliver oil	349,000	599,000
Cod oil	97,000	664,000
Marine mammal oils	69,000	1,835,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[5]13,815,000	10,610,000
Other liver oil	446,000	220,000

Greases

Greases, including garbage and house, other than wool	48,127,000	44,036,000
Wool grease	1,183,000	1,383,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	15,154,000	16,306,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	926,000	1,272,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	2,152,000	406,000
Grease and lard oil	6,101,000	4,486,000
Oleo oil	7,836,000	1,842,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,743,000	4,438,000
Stearic acid	4,943,000	3,079,000
Foots from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	74,000	104,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,118,000	2,105,000
Inedible	3,938,000	1,662,000
Stearin, vegetable, oil, winter	5,935,000	5,641,000
Tallow oil	904,000	1,139,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	12,515,000	9,220,000
Vegetable oil foots, raw and acidulated soap stock (100% fatty acid content)	10,057,000	12,896,000

Other Products

Glycerin, crude, 100% basis	11,314,000	10,451,000
High gravity and yellow distilled	6,407,000	4,382,000
Chemically pure	3,257,000	1,674,000
Hydrogenated oils—		
Edible	92,162,000	80,501,000
Inedible	10,717,000	10,916,000
Shortening	93,535,000	220,000
Winterized vegetabls oils	18,016,000	7,301,000

Raw Materials Used

Raw materials used in July to produce vegetable oils were:—

	Tons	
	Consumed July	Stocks July
Castor beans	6,307	26,463
Copra	5,228	24,872
Corn germs	26,430	165
Cottonseed	60,568	89,817
Flaxseed	87,059	106,814
Soybeans	317,405	440,753
Tung nuts	[6]	[6]
Other	4,737	3,774

[1] Agricutural Marketing Administration collected the data from peanut oil producers.

[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.

[5] Includes 3,615,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and 9,588,433 pounds of menhaden for July and corresponding figures for June are 2,114,000 and 9,224,000 pounds.

[6] Included in "other" raw materials.

bales as a result of dry, hot weather. This kind of weather continued last week over various parts of the belt. The quantity of cotton ginned to September 1 was 1,784,629 bales against 739,005 bales a year ago. Offerings of crude oil continued light. Importations were reported of 2,752,671 kilos of cottonseed oil. The government announced a hog support price for the 1944-45 season of $12.50 per 100 pounds compared with the current support price of $13.75 which is effective until September 30, 1944.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.45
October	....	....	14.25 bid
December	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c.
Crude, Southeast, 12½c.

Cake and Meal.—Quiet and firm in primary markets. Old crop supplies scarce. New crop offerings still light.

Memphis, Sept. 10.—New cutside business in cottonseed and other vegetable oils and meals almost at standstill. September oil being allocated. Early cottonseed meal production being sold to ginners and planters who deliver seed to mills. Demand urgent.

Atlanta, Sept. 8.—New crop oilseed products not yet sufficient to affect market. Weather favorable for harvesting. Labor inadequate.

Fatty Acids

A steady movement of many fatty acids continued to be noted on contracts. New inquiries apparently held up well. The prevailing tone was firm.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Fatty acids fairly active. Corn oil, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—No broadening of buying interest in refined oil. Quotations maintained. Supplies abnormally light. Market firm.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.—Menhaden fishing results varied. Fish not so fat as last season. Little change in Northern and Florida returns. No further civilian sales.

Sardine.—Refined oil firm at previous prices. Occasional inquiries noted for moderate lots. Government reported the purchase August 30 of 60,000 pounds of crude oil at 8.9c. per pound.

Los Angeles, Sept. 8.—Some increase in production of fish oil but not sufficient to throw any sizeable quantities of new oil on the market. Plenty of bids at the ceiling figure of 66.75c. per gallon; some oil placed on contract here, both with private purchasers and the government.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Supplies still light on spot and market quiet so far as new business was concerned though inquiries reported numerous. Firm at ceiling prices.

—*Continued on page 48*

—O-P-D—

General Mills Forms Vegetable Oil Division

A new vegetable oil and protein division has been established by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., with Whitney H. Eastman as president, H. A. Bullis, president of General Mills, has announced.

Mr. Eastman joined the staff of General Mills as research executive in 1943, after many years of management experience with leading vegetable oil industries. The vegetable oil and protein division is the twelfth of General Mills' operating divisions. The others include the five geographical divisions —Eastern, Central, Western, Southwestern and Southeastern; Larrowe, farm service, star grain, special commodities, and mechanical manufacturing divisions.

—O-P-D—

Ky. Rendering to Build Plant for Glycerin

The Kentucky Rendering Company plans the construction of a $35,000 rendering plant near Russellville, Ky., to aid in filling the nation's wartime need for glycerin. Construction is expected to be completed and operation started by November.

—O-P-D—

Holtz Chemical Director For American Products Co.

Dr. Robert Holtz has become chemical director for the American Products Company, Cincinnati, taking over the duties of Carl Andrews, formerly chief chemist who resigned to take a technical position with the Solo Company, Cincinnati.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Fats and Greases

—Continued from page 47

Tallow.—Bulk of production apparently still moving to consumers on unfilled contracts, leaving little available on spot. Inquiries numerous. Market firm.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Supplies of common and neutral still abnormally light. Steady inquiry. Market firm.

Neatsfoot.—All grades wanted. Supplies inadequate for demand. Tone firm.

Waxes

Surprisingly little wax of any sort appears in import records these days. The extent to which imports have been reduced by official government-imposed quotas would be nothing short of amazing were it not a commonplace. The fact is that wax importers do little business save on a to-arrive basis and that causes the present emptiness of warehouses of stocks usually held in reserve to meet special occasions of scarcity of supply or surplus of orders. Consumption last week was all it possibly could be on the basis of current supplies.

—O-P-D—

Rose Retires as Director Of du Pont Laboratory

—Continued from page 7

ure as director. Mr. Schuler has held the post of associate director since 1938.

Dr. Miles A. Dahlen is continuing as assistant director. He was appointed in 1939, following eleven years as chemical division head at the dye works' Jackson laboratory.

Recognized as an authority on textile color research, Dr. Rose served on the faculties of St. Andrews University, Scotland; University of Nottingham, England, and University of Washington at Seattle, until 1917 when he joined the du Pont company as an organic chemist.

He was honored with a Mellon Institute fellowship in 1917, was president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists from 1932 to 1935; held offices in the American Chemical Society and the U. S. Institute of Textile Research.

Mr. Schuler, a graduate of the College of the City of New York, spent four years with the American Dyestuffs & Chemical Works, Newark, before joining the du Pont firm in 1921. In 1927 he was appointed head of the dyestuffs standardizing laboratory, serving until 1934, when he was named assistant director of the technical laboratory.

—O-P-D—

Linseed Oil Shortening OPA Exempt to Dec.

OPD Washington Bureau

The present exemption from price control granted linseed oil shortening and hydrogenated linseed margarin oil was extended to December 1, 1943, by action of the Office of Price Administration September 8. The present order exempting these commodities from price control expired September 1.

These commodities have been exempted from price control because linseed oil shortening is sold only to the FSCC for shipment to the Allies, and hydrogenated linseed margarin oil is used only in making linseed oil margarin which is sold only to FSCC for shipment to the Allies.

Because they are comparatively new products, there was no past experience in processing and it would be difficult for the Price Administrator to set maximum prices for them. The OPA indicated that specific dollar-and-cent maximum prices would be established for the product after more experience and data are obtained.

—O-P-D—

Refined Cottonseed Oil Ceiling Change Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

Sellers of refined cottonseed oil will be permitted to sell at prices that may be adjusted to the new maximum prices now being considered by OPA if and when such new prices are put into effect, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Present ceiling prices were sufficient to cover the 1942-43 cottonseed oil crops because these crops were subsidized, OPA said. However, the 1943-44 oil crops, which have already begun to move in the market, are not being subsidized, and established maximums may not prove to be sufficient to enable refiners of certain types of oil to operate at a profit.

As a result, and at the request of the industry, OPA is considering a new set of maximum prices for refined cottonseed oil. In the meantime, order No. 20 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 53 (Fats and Oils) was issued today to provide that buyers and sellers of the oil may agree on prices which may be adjusted to the new maximum prices if and when they are established by the OPA.

OPA pointed out that this adjustable pricing order applies only to bulk refined cottonseed oil. It does not apply to, nor permit adjustable pricing for, shortenings, cooking or salad oils, or any other end products made from these bulk refined cottonseed oils.

The order also provides that any charges made during this interval which exceed the maximums finally established must be refunded within 30 days after the effective date of the new prices. Also, if no new prices are set, any charges over present ceilings must be refunded within 30 days from the day OPA denies any price change. Order No. 20 become effective September 8.

—O-P-D—

Uruguay Changes Rules For Edible Oils Imports

OPD Washington Bureau

The Uruguayan government has issued new regulations forbidding the importation of edible oils in containers on which national or foreign flags have been impressed or which have labels bearing such impressions, according to the Department of Commerce. Such imports also may be denied entry if the containers or labels contain pictures of oleaginous fruits or seeds unless the oils are pure and have actually been extracted from the pictured fruit or seed.

Containers must show the type of oil and net contents in liters and in the Spanish language. Pure oil must be labeled in accordance with the fruit or seed from which extracted. Blended oils must bear the mark "aceite comestible" (edible oil).

—O-P-D—

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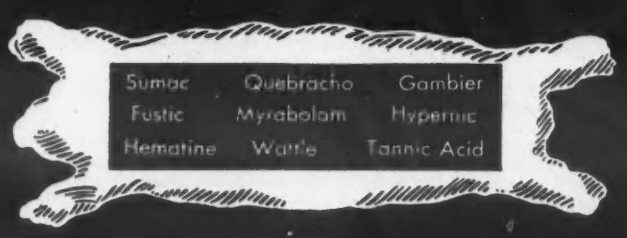

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Textile and Leather Chemicals Market Steady as Active Demand Continues—Bichromates Tight

The textile and leather chemicals market was without outstanding development during the week. Demand continued active and the price structure steady. The bichromates were in very tight supply, with orders keeping ahead of production. Tanstuffs moved in satisfactory volume to the leather processing plants. The arrival of several shipments of quebracho extract were reported.

Textile manufacturers continued their high rate of production, still finding starch sizings about the most difficult agents to obtain. The surrender of Italy gave rise to speculation as to whether American mills would soon be called on to help supply the textiles needed for the rehabilitation of the Italian population. That country's textile plants are largely in the northern portion, which seemingly was still held by German forces. The damage or destruction of plants will determine the extent of which textiles will be furnished. In peacetime Italy was an exporter of textiles.

A United States cotton crop for 1943 of 11,679,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight was forecast by the Department of Agriculture, as of September 1. This is a decrease of 879,000 bales, or 7 percent, from the August 1 forecast; and compares with 12,824,000 bales produced in 1942. The ten-year average, from 1932 to 1941, was 12,474,000 bales. It was also reported that mill consumption of domestic and duty paid foreign wool averaged 11,800,000 pounds per week on a scoured basis during June, compared with 12,200,000 pounds in May and 10,700,000 pounds in June, 1942.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
271.9	271.9	276.1	259.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate. — Inquiry rather good. Quotations unchanged.

Alumina Chloride.—Moving on previous orders at satisfactory rate. Market steady.

Ammonia Bichromate. — Demand continues to exceed supplies available. Price structure unchanged.

Ammonia Sulphamate.—Shipments being made at regular rate. Quotations steady.

Antimony Salts.—Supplies none too large. Market tone steady.

Chrome Acetate. — In somewhat short supply. Quotations unchanged.

Potash Bichromate.—Demand continues to outstrip production capacity, maintaining firm market.

Potash Prussiate. — Quotations remain steady. Shipments to regular consuming channels at fair rate.

Soda Bichromate. — As with chromates in general, heavy demand keeps supplies short. Market firm.

Soda Prussiate.—Shipments on contract at satisfactory volume. Fairly good interest keeps market steady.

Sulphonated Oils.—Castor oil called for to replace oils suitable for edible uses. Market tone firm.

Soda-Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate.—Fairly good demand maintains steady market tone.

Zinc Dust. — Call continues active. Price structure unchanged.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Quotations unchanged on representative call.

Cochineal. — Limited supply maintains steady market.

Fustic. — Sufficient material available for all requests. Price structure unchanged.

Hypernic. — Interest remains fair. Market tone steady.

Indigo. — Representative call supports steady prices.

Logwood.—Demand continues rather good from regular consuming channels. Supply sufficient for all requests. Prices unchanged.

Turmeric.—Light supply condition continues. Market tone steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Market price structure remains firm. Supplies very tight.

Albumen, Egg.—Short supplies support steady quotations.

Corn Sugar. — Supplies somewhat easier as production comes abreast of orders accumulated during recent corn processing stoppage. Quotations unchanged.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—No relaxation of short supply conditions evident. Market tone firm.

Egg Yolk.—Tight supply situation continues. A mark-up of one-half cent per pound over established maximum prices for frozen eggs when these are sold in small containers of 20 pounds or less was authorized during the week by the Office of Price Administration through amendment 14 to maximum price regulation 333. The amendment also revised the applicability of other small-sale differentials previously established in the regulation.

Starch, Corn. — Shipments being made to regular consuming channels at more satisfactory rate. According to the Chicago Board of Trade the visible supply of corn increased 1,054,000 bushels in the week ending September 4.

Starch, Potato.—Supply continues short. Betterment hoped for with harvesting of new-crop potatoes later in month. Quotations unchanged.

Starch, Rice.—Very little material available. Exports of rice from Brazil have been restricted to one-half of the total production of the State of Rio Grande do Sul and one-third of the yield of any other State, according to the Department of Commerce. The export restrictions were applied to assure a normal domestic supply of rice for food consumption. Producers' cooperatives, producers' organizations, official institutes, and individual producers are given preference in the issuance of export licenses.

Starch, Sweetpotato.—Supplies exhausted. Stock replenishment awaits new crop.

Starch, Wheat.—Demand fair. Supplies sufficient to fill all requests. Quotations unchanged.

Tapioca Flour.—Stocks light. Occasional shipments being received from Brazil. Use restricted by WPB limitation order. Market tone firm.

Zein.—Supplies sufficient for essential needs being allocated by WPB. Prices unchanged.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—Production continues light due to manpower problem in collection areas. Market tone firm.

Divi-Divi. — Quotations continue firm. Shipments to tanners being made at satisfactory pace.

Hematine. — Moving into regular consuming channels at normal rate. Price structure unchanged.

Hemlock Extract. — Firm market tone maintained by light supply conditions.

Mangrove Bark.—Small stocks keep market tone firm.

Myrobalans.—Supplies sufficient for regular demand continue to arrive. Quotations, freight and insurance rates unchanged.

Nutgalls.—No further development since 5c. reduction in Chinese material reported previous week. Market tone firm.

Oakbark Extract. — Supplies continue short as collection of domestic tankbark remains at subnormal level. Quotations unchanged.

Quebracho Extract.—Shipments totaling 29,181 bags reported arrived during week. Supplies sufficient for all requests. Quotations unchanged.

Wattle Bark.—Demand rather good. Price structure steady. No change in freight or insurance rates.

—O-P-D—

Coast Chemical Company is the firm name under which Samuel S. Carlat has published an intention to conduct business at 8745 Sunset boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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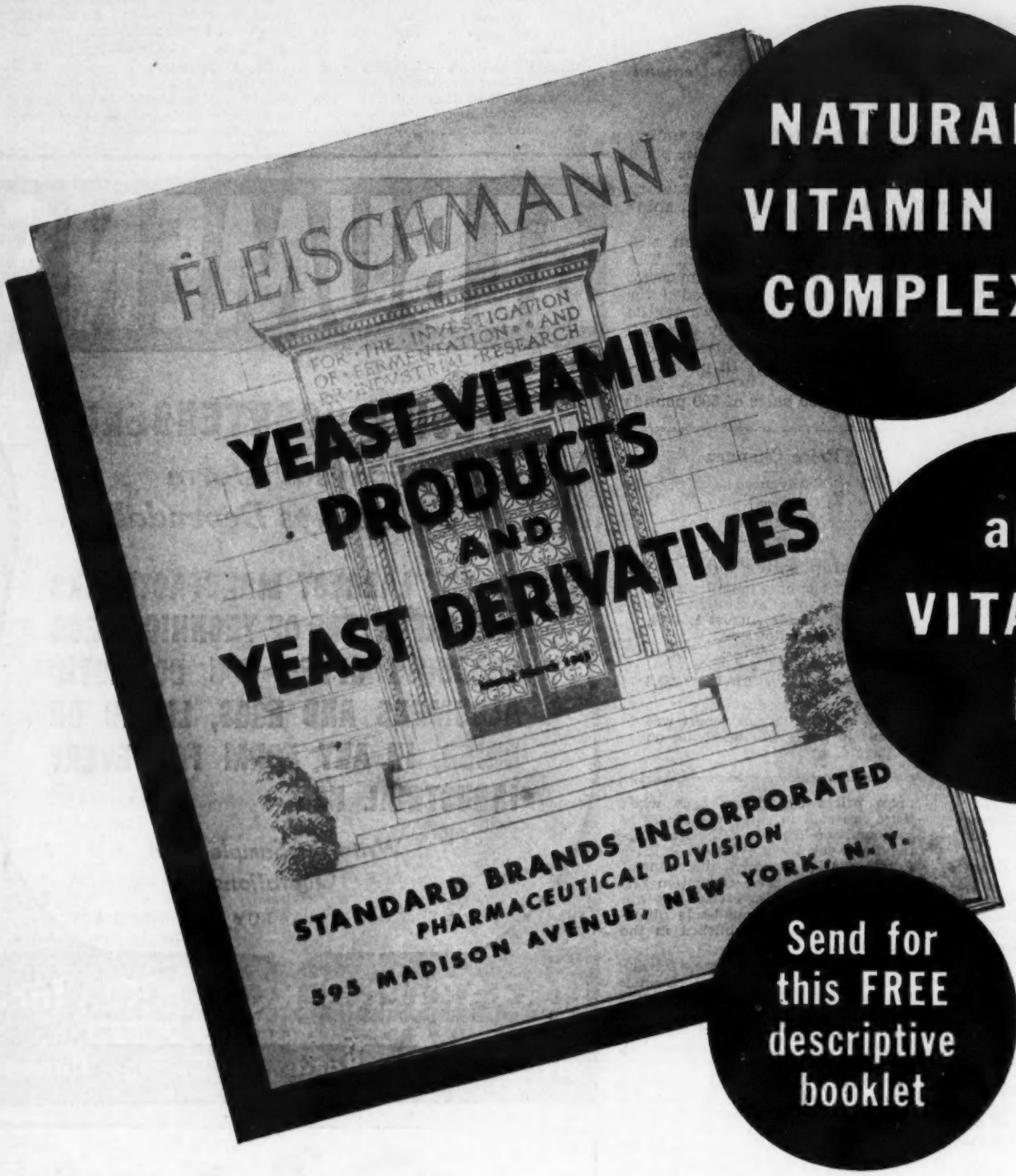
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Italy Throws In the Sponge — Surrender May Revive Italian Tartrate, Mercurial and Medicinal Trade

Conquest of Italy by the arms of the United Nations was completed September 8 by the unconditional surrender of Italy and the total elimination of Italian armed forces from combat as a member of the Axis.

This naturally raised the question: When will Italian products again be available for export to the United States? Italy has always played an important role in this country as a supplier of a wide range of materials. In the drug and fine chemical group, in the past, she has been a shipper of argols, mercurials, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, citric acid, some magnesium compounds, quicksilver, saccharicides, some ammonia compounds, and medicinal preparations.

That resumption of commerce in these materials is a possibility is implied by the fact that the Office of Economic Warfare has representatives that moved promptly into the conquered territories of French North Africa and Sicily. An agent to handle the trade aspects of occupation was understood to have been on the Italian mainland even before the surrender. It is safe to assume that if and when commerce is resumed, business will be done between the government of the United States and that which it recognizes as the government of Italy. Free trading between Italian and American principals is unlikely so long as the war continues.

Developments in the drug and fine chemical market last week included a loosening of glycerin control to the extent that some cosmetic, tobacco and protective coating consumers who had gone without stocks for some time will again be able to receive deliveries from the refiners. Also, the War Production Board made some change in its control mechanism as affecting cadmium. Furthermore, OPA announced several pricing formulas for manufacturers of packaged drugs and cosmetics.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	**241.0**	**241.0**	**237.1**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Citric.—Were it not for the duty of 17c. per pound, the Italian surrender on September 8 might mean the eventual appearance of Italian citric acid on this market. But it also might mean that even in peacetime Italian acid might fetch around $1.25 per pound if acid was scarce. Domestic production by the fermentation process and governed by an enlightened sales program, or policy, ended Italian manipulation a long time back. Italian acid cannot compete with American acid at 20c. per pound.

Acid, Tartaric.—The unconditional surrender of Italy on September 8 may eventually mean the reappearance of Italian acid on this market. Department of Commerce records show imports totalling 115,858 pounds in 1939, last year for full reports before the war. This ties in nicely with the eventual resumption of crude tartar shipments from North Africa and both events would have been made possible by United Nations' victories.

Alcohol.—The high achievements in the field of synthetic rubber production assured an equally high consumption of industrial alcohol at least for the duration. What is to happen after peace comes may be another story—a story that will be good or bad according to the turn of events. Meanwhile, production is taken up promptly and prices retain stability.

Ammonia Citrate.—Availability subject to controls that limit deliveries to consumers. OPA says all ammonia products and compounds are under allocation.

Argols. — The Italian unconditional surrender on September 8 could mean the eventual resumption of argol shipments from Italy. The record of the Department of Commerce for 1939 shows that Italy shipped 4,441,097 pounds of argols to the United States out of a total import of 17,370,292 pounds.

Butyl Acetate.—The product made from molasses continues unchanged at 18c. per pound in tanks, deliveries east of the Rockies with usual differentials on drums in car lot and less than car lot quantities applying. Production from grain at points other than Illinois and Indiana range, according to dealer, 22.50c. to 26.65c. per pound usual differentials apply.

Butyl Alcohol.—The product made from molasses continues unchanged at 18½c. per pound in tanks, deliveries east of the Rockies, with usual differentials on drums in car lot and less car lot quantities applying. Production from grain at points other than Illinois and Indiana range, according to seller, 24.50c. to 29.03c. per pound. Usual differentials apply.

Cadmium.—WPB limits the military exception of this metal to uses required by prime contracts, this in the interest of conservation of supplies. Conservation order M-65a does the trick and makes certain changes in lists A and B of the original order.

Calomel.—The surrender of Italy on September 8 lengthened the shadow of Italian mercury product competition over this market. The Italian makers once violently disturbed the price situation on this market.

Castor Oil.—Imports of beans continue. Last week, the total of arrivals was 249,850 pounds. The total arrived since January 1 reached 196,853,900 pounds. The crop which has been moving in from foreign parts has been estimated at 75,000 to 90,000 tons. Such estimates are usually in metric tons. On that basis, the crop would range between 166,500,000 pounds to 199,800,000 pounds.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Fairly well sustained interest in castor oil is reported. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codliver Oil. — Iceland and the United States have signed a reciprocal trade agreement under which this country undertakes to bind codliver oil to the free list. Progress of European events envisages an eventual restoration of Norway as a source for codliver oil.

Cream of Tartar.—The unconditional surrender of Italy on September 8 at once raised the possibility of Italian cream of tartar reappearing on this market eventually. In 1939, Italy exported, 5,877 pounds to the United States, according to the Department of Commerce.

Fishliver Oils.—Renewal of reserve stocks is proving difficult because of the not entirely satisfactory results of fishing operations, especially on the

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, October 5 to 7.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Pacific coast. When stocks should be increasing, and prices probably easing as supplies expanded, quite the opposite situation exists and transactions are mainly at or close to ceiling limits.

Los Angeles, Sept. 8.—Fish liver oils remain strong with supplies, especially in the lower potencies, very scarce. The production situation to date is not too encouraging. 100,000 unit A oil named at 20c. per million units.

Glycerin.—The War Food Administration says that a limited quantity of this material will be released October 1 and forward to a group of industrial users who have been without supplies since March when production was diverted largely to war program purposes. Industries benefiting include the cosmetic, tobacco, crown closure, and protective coating trades.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Buyers are continuing to express interest in the glycerin market. Sellers continue tight control. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Guaiacol. — Increase in demand would seem to be in the cards and buyers will not find the market in over supply. Reserves are conservative and seem likely so to remain.

Iodine and Iodides.—There has been no shortage of this group, possibly because of the maintainance of excellent warehouse stocks by representatives of the producers of crude iodine.

Mannitol.—Some of the high pressure on available supplies may be relieved ulttimately by the reappearance of Italian manna on this market now that Italy has surrendered herself out of the war.

Menthol.—The peppermint oil price situation is as bogged down and indeterminate as ever. Hence, shortage in spot stocks of natural menthol seems a promise certainly to be realized for the immediate future at least.

Mercurials.—When Italy surrendered unconditionally on Septeber 8, there opened in this market a vista that was not entirely attractive. In the past, Italian makers of mercurial products invaded this market with goods at a price with which the domestic makers of mercurials could not have competed had it not been for the fact that the Italian supply did not lack something in the way of limits. But it was a better period for the home industry. There is not such a large domestic consumption as to make the domestic manufacture ignore the irritation of indiscriminate cutting of the American producers' schedules.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Demand was very good. Complete allocation of the material continued that the imperative requirements that spring from the war program shall be met.

Pentaerythritol. — Relaxation of glycerin consumption restrictions, due October 1, may bring some easing of consumption of this material in quarters that had substituted the article for the very scarce glycerin.

Phenobarbital. — Consumption by the medical departments of the armed forces has naturally been substantial but to this time all pressing needs have been met on the basis of promptness.

Potash Citrate.—The turn of events in Italy is not likely to increase the availability of this material. Scarcity and control of production and deliveries promises to continue for a time the end of which is not in sight.

Quicksilver.—Spot prices at $196 to $198 per flask continue in effect and on the basis of the current call for prompt deliveries, maintenance of values seemed likely. Lessened activity on the Pacific coast is not expected to continue indefinitely, especially since with bad weather production will be closed down or reduced at many mines. WPB confirmed an easier position, the result of completing Russian needs and the existence of a safe domestic stockpile. Users will get more in the future.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Market unchanged; buying light with but little interest in ahead-positions.

—O-P-D—

Rubber Substitution Ordered In Leather Cements

OPD Washington Bureau

Natural rubber will be conserved through the substitution of synthetic rubber cement for cement made from crude rubber or natural latex, by an amendment to rubber oder R-1, issued by the Office of the Rubber Director September 7. Under amendment 4, cement may be used in the manufacture, application or repair of any product in the manufacture of which the order permits the consumption of rubber, synthetic rubber or balata, and cement which does not contain crude rubber or natural latex may be used in the manufacture and repair of shoes without restriction.

—O-P-D—

N.W.D.A. Convention Program Takes Shape

—Continued from page 3

by about a dozen wholesalers, each having a five to ten-minute paper. In addition, Chairman W. Rutherford James, of the board of control, will present his report, and there will be a short address on the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.

The following subjects will be presented in this wholesalers' forum under the chairmanship of Al. B. Benson:—

"Pooling Delivery Service," by H. W. Adkins; "Allocation," by Emil A. Hayben; "Wartime Selling Pitfalls," by W. G. Geary; "N.W.D.A. Employee Situation," by Charles A. Loring, jr.; "Split Month Billing Periods," by Charles C. Caruso; "Drugs in Food Stores," by Harold M. Altshul; "An Effective Plan for Training Employees," by R. T. Thompson; "Wartime Merchandising," by W. F. Nichols; "A Successful Vitamin Sales School," by Richard W. White; "Insurance," by J. A. Robinson; "Drug Store Closings—Results or Survey," by Robert Morrisson; "Legislation," by J. C. Holloran.

The fourth session will open Thursday morning under the direction of President Van Gorder. The highlights of this session, in addition to routine business, are as follows:—

"Availability of Civilian Goods in Drug Field," by Fred J. Stock, of the War Production Board; "Price Control in Drug Field," by J. J. Toohy, of the Office of Price Administration; report of executive vice-president E. L. Newcomb; "Causes and Remedies of Employee Absences," by Harvey Saul, of National Association of Manufacturers; "Allocation of U. S. Manpower," by Lawrence A. Appley; "Business Planning for Post-war Jobs," by Dr. Melvin T. Copeland.

—O-P-D—

Oil Drums Available For Essential Needs

—Continued from page 7

placements, however, will depend on the available supply.

Before filing requests for new drums, shippers should compare their inventories of new and usable steel drums with the actual number of drums and tierces of oil shipped during the three months immediately preceding. If the inventory is less than the quantity shipped during that period, replacements should first be sought through dealers in reconditioned or second-hand drums.

Failing to obtain requirements from these sources, shippers are justified in requesting new drums. WFA will recommend sufficient replacements to build shipper ownership up to the quantity used in the previous three months, plus 20 percent, which is considered a reasonable margin. When computing inventories, shippers must include all drums owned by them, both in their warehouses and in the hands of the trade. They are expected, too, to handle the movement of their oils so that drums will average four trips per year. WPB officials said that no new open-head drums would be released, but explained that shippers who have them on hand may make application to use them.

—O-P-D—

Air Products Gets Contract with DPC

Air Products, Inc., Detroit, Mich., has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide plant facilities in Tennessee at a cost of approximately $550,000. Air Product, Inc., will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Monroe Sander Corporation, manufacturer of paints, lacquers, varnishes, has taken an additional 5,000 square feet in the building at 10-12 Forty-sixth avenue, Long Island city, adjoining its present premises.

Synthetic Papaverine In National Formulary

—Continued from page 3

verine as an antispasmodic, and to the fact that other countries of the Western Hemisphere, which formerly obtained the drug from Axis countries, have now turned to the United States for supplies.

In view of the fact that the Committee on National Formulary has formally voted to recognize synthetic papaverine hydrochloride, assurance has been given by the Federal food and drug administration that no action will be brought against the product solely because of it having been prepared synthetically.

—O-P-D—

Packaged Drugs Price Formula Changed

—Continued from page 3

methods may use the provisions for pricing by a "comparable commodity" contained in section 3 (a) of the General Maximum Price Regulation. The reseller using this formula, which allows him to use the same percentage mark-up on the article being priced as he applied on the comparable article, must file the required report designated in the General Maximum Price Regulation. The amendments also permit manufacturers to price the product as a "new" packaged drug or cosmetic under the applicable provisions of the regulation if most of their resellers are unable to determine their ceilings except by use of the comparable commodity formula.

The provisions as to pricing products for which manufacturers maximum prices have been established by the General Maximum Price Regulation prior to May 12, 1943, also will apply to sales of products packaged by or for a wholesaler or retailer and priced by him under the General Maximum Price Regulation between May 12, 1943, and the end of the calendar year in which his gross sales under his own brand name reach the amount necessary to make him a "manufacturer" under the regulations. The change was made so that drugs or cosmetics packaged by or for a wholesaler or retailer under his own brand name remain under the General Maximum Price Regulation only until such time as such wholesaler or retailer becomes a "manufacturer."

The notification provisions of both regulations have been amended so that a reseller is not required to permit his customer to see the notification of the maximum price for sales to the reseller.

—O-P-D—

Lactic Method for Making Methyl Acrylate Studied

—Continued from page 7

menting such agricultural carbohydrate materials as molasses, starch, and the whey of milk.

Lee T. Smith and his associates of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry who are conducting the investigations in the Philadelphia Laboratory, have found that the acrylic esters obtained in this process can be polymeriezd in mass, water emulsions, or in organic solvents. Because these polymers possess a wide diversity of properties, they may find outlets in the production of adhesives, adhesive tapes, and impregnating and coating materials. The coating materials can be applied to paper, textiles, leather, wood, plaster, and other products.

A number of commercial manufacturers are now experimenting, on a pilot-plant scale, with the lactic-acid method of producing methyl acrylate.

—O-P-D—

Harper Gets Interior Department Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has announced the appointment of Fowler V. Harper as solicitor of the department to succeed Warner Gardner, who has resigned to accept a commission in the army. Mr. Harper, who is on leave from the law faculty of the University of Indiana, has been associated with several war agencies in Washington.

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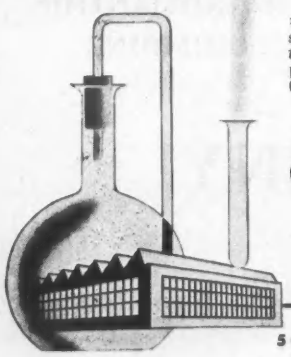

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Quicksilver Ban Eased By WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

An appreciable easing in domestic supplies of quicksilver due to increased production, completion of Russian requirements, and a safe stockpile, has permitted the War Production Board to allow increased amounts of this material to various classes of users.

Conservation order M-78 as amended removes from prohibited list "A" use of quicksilver for preparations for film developing, treating of green lumber, preparation of vermilion, manufacture of wall switches, wood preservation, thermometers and marine anti-fouling paint. These items are now placed in List "B" with the allowable use restricted to certain percentages of the case period totals.

Employment of the metal for agricultural uses, health supplies, safety and technical equipment has been transferred from List "B" (uses which permit utilization up to 100 percent of the base period total) to the category of unrestricted use.

Other products in List "B," such as mercuric fulminate for blasting caps, mercury for industrial and scientific thermometers have their current percentages increased to 200 percent of the base period total.

—O-P-D—

Tysdal Rejoins Ungerer

E. M. Tysdal has resigned from Th. Goldschmidt Corporation, this city, to rejoin Ungerer & Co., aromatic chemicals, this city. He will be located in Chicago for the Ungerer organization, a position he held previous to joining the Goldschmidt firm three years ago. The return of Mr. Tysdal to the Ungerer firm will not alter the present status of H. J. Ahles who acts as special sales representative in the Midwest for Ungerer & Co. The Ungerer Chicago office is located at 325 West Huron street and Mr. Ahles office is located at 350 North Clark street, Chicago.

—O-P-D—

Norda Chemical Gets OPA Price for Cocoa Flavor

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has authorized the Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, New York, to sell and deliver its new product, "Norda Maid Importation Cocoa Flavor," at 12 cents per pound, f.o.b. New York, in bags containing 100 pounds.

—O-P-D—

Croen in Service Abroad

Herbert Croen, formerly in charge of the Southern territory for Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., essential oils, this city, is now a lieutenant colonel in Chemical Warfare Service. He is serving in the European theatre.

—O-P-D—

Millmaster Pamphlet Describes Products

Millmaster Chemical Company, this city, is distributing a pamphlet describing its pharmaceutical chemicals. Copies of the price list may be obtained from the company's office in 551 Fifth avenue.

—O-P-D—

Wyeth Names Angus Traffic Manager

W. A. Angus has been appointed traffic manager for John Wyeth & Brothers, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia.

He takes the place of Elmer Fox, who has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Philadelphia branch of the company, and who, in addition, will be in charge of its warehousing and inventories. Mr. Angus was formerly with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia.

—O-P-D—

Grafer with Emerson Co.

The Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, has appointed Harold Grafer sales manager. Mr. Grafer formerly held a similar post with the Anacin Company.

—O-P-D—

Hosler to Teach Pharmacy At Western Reserve

William W. Hosler, vice-president in charge of promotion and laboratories for Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, has been appointed acting professor of pharmacy at the School of Pharmacy, Western Reserve University. Mr. Hosler has been loaned by the company because of the importance of the pharmacy work being done by the school.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Drug store fountain sales in July increased 3.6 percent over June, according to the Department of Commerce.

American Surgical Instrument Corporation, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Chocolate products and confectionery manufacturers' sales in July, 1943, were 16 percent higher than in July, 1942, according to the Bureau of Census.

Essential drugs and medical supplies of foreign origin for the Gold coast, British West Africa, are to be purchased in bulk next year, according to the Department of Commerce.

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Chemical Industry Manpower Forum

—Continued from page 7

which are in desperate need of additional manpower.

There are many technically trained men in the armed forces at the present time who are not using their technical training. Those with technical background or who have technical adaptability but are engaged in non-essential activities should get into the war production army at once.

Decreases in college enrollment have in some instances been so great that it has become necessary to reduce the size of the science facilities.

Any employer seeking a man or woman with a technical background soon becomes aware of the fact that such individuals are unavailable today. We must seriously consider the possibility of this war dragging on for several years and, should this occur, we must have a training program such that replacements can be made available to industry, otherwise, the probability of winning a technical war will decrease with each year that such a war lasts. I am convinced that at the present moment the Allies have technical superiority, and if we maintain it, there can be no doubt as to the outcome of this war. Many people are anxious to see our training programs placed on a sound basis. Three of the speakers on the Symposium will consider this problem from different angles.

Women in Services

Many women have entered the services by joining the WACS, WAVES, Marines, SPARS, etc., and more have gone to work in industrial plants. The chemical industry does not offer the glamour of some of the other industries and therefore the number of women applying for positions in chemical plants have been fewer than could be used. In many plants the work is both dirty and dangerous, but in spite of these difficulties, thousands of women are at work in the chemical plants today.

I have seen them in research and control laboratories, pilot plants, operating full scale production units, and handling heavy carboys and barrels of chemicals. If more woman power can be made available to the chemical industry, it is an established fact that such labor can be used. Women have been trained to do many of the jobs done by men in the chemical plants, but we have a long way to go in the United States before we have the same percentage of women working in the plants here as are in Great Britain. In some plants better facilities should be maintained and in others training programs will have to be developed before women can be utilized to a much greater extent.

We did not wnat this war and therefore did not plan for it, as did the Axis countries. The innumerable setbacks which the allies have had are the obvious results of their lack of coordination and planning. Within recent months the results of thousands of hours of work in the laboratories and factories are beginning to bear fruit on the battlefield. All of us hope that the war will end today, but it may not end for years or it might be over within a reasonably short time. Therefore, the only safe policy which we can adopt is to attempt to anticipate the most likely events which may occur and plan to meet those events should we be confronted with them.

The shortages of food, clothing, shelter, gasoline, rubber, and fuel are the result, not of our lack of ability to produce these things, but of a lack of organization to do so.

A certain amount of planning must be done so that chemical manpower can be used most efficiently for post-war industries. But we cannot afford to devote all of our technical skill to post-war planning or we will most surely lose the war. Neither can we operate successfully in the peace period to follow unless a certain amount of planning is done at the present time.

Industry's Solution

An abstract of Mr. Curtis' address follows:—

The Monsanto Chemical Company, along with most other companies, has found that it pays dividends to attempt to solve some of the knotty manpower problems by its own ac-

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tivities aside from resorting to the resources of the government.

Women in Various Places

Probably the most important and radical step we have taken has been the introduction of women into various places which hitherto were considered to be strictly a man's domain. Our engineers and personnel departments have made careful studies and analyses of our operations. These studies and analyses have disclosed either that many specific production operations can be re-engineered so that the general overall skill requirement is lessened, or the manual aspects of the work can be so changed that women can fill many of these jobs very proficiently. Excluded from these, of course, are the heavier types of work requiring strength beyond that of the average woman, and also those of a hazardous nature.

To date, our experience shows that women in general have responded quite well to the call, and from all indications are performing quite satisfactorily. Needless to say, the method of supervision differs from that used where men alone are employed. Plants have been required to erect facilities for the special use of women, and have found that women personnel directors and guidance personnel are somewhat necessary, and in general, you might say that the woman requires a special or individual type of attention. For instance, we found that plant women disliked open stall showers, and insisted on the individual type.

Use of Older Men

As another means of getting the most out of what labor is available, we have in some instances lowered our physical examination standards. Wherever possible we are utilizing men who have been rejected by the armed services. These men are used in jobs where their particular physical disability is not handicapping or hazardous. Previously, we had maintained a very high requirement, regardless of the type of work the individual was to perform, whereas today the trend seems to be to give special consideration to specific occupations. Along this same line, some of the larger mass production industries have made use of the blind, the halt and the lame, with splendid production performances credited to them.

In a similar way, men over 38 years of age, the current military top, are being considered for all types of positions, both office and plant. Monsanto has also deferred the retirement of pensioners during this emergency period. This is done only with the express approval of the company medical departments, so there will be no question of ill effect to the employee in continuing his work.

Training and Upgrading

Along with all other essential industries, we had several plants which practically mushroomed over night, and this required that we make a self-analysis of our upgrading and supervisory training programs. For a while before we could make any headway, these two items were bottlenecks which since have been minimized by careful attention to the matter of training foremen and other supervisors, which, in turn, has improved our upgrading system.

Naturally, with the great expansion in effect, people have been moved up the ladder enormously faster than in normal times. This is not a desirable system, for the ill effect of such a rapid rise is noticeable. In view of all the factors present today, it is generally felt these programs have proceeded favorably. With the introduction of enormous numbers of comparatively inexperienced persons into industry, supervision in many instances has been double-tracked, or if not, it should be, for the number of experienced persons in industry is relatively low compared with peacetime, thereby requiring closer supervision in order to maintain the quality of production. This, in effect, means further stretching of our technical personnel.

Safety Program

Industrial safety work has gone far beyond the bulletin and nail bending era. It is now an important cog in our machinery for manpower maintenance. Realizing also that most industrial accidents, as well a those occurring in industry, deplete manpower, we go beyond the plant side in our safety campaign, for if the worker's safety attitude can be introduced into his own home, another cause of absenteeism has been eliminated.

Absenteeism

Absenteeism has made inroads into the productivity of manpower, and steps are taken to reduce this as much as possible. These steps include daily checks of absenteeism, and interviews upon the return of the men to work; determination whether or not the absence was excused or non-excused, and disciplinary measures taken in the event of non-excused absences, increasing in severity with the frequency; the exhibition of posters and bulletins pertaining to the essentiality of the products on which men work; and in smaller areas, cooperation with shopkeepers to have stores open on evenings, and other close controls.

Absenteeism seems pretty well confined to the wage earner, as distinct from the salaried person, and is more prevalent where the work week is long, that is, a 48-hour week, which leaves practically no time for normal personal business, and where fatigue becomes a more serious problem.

—O-P-D—

Pyrethrum for Home Use to Be Almost Nil

Severe damage to the pyrethrum crop last Spring in the Kenya Colony, British East Africa, the result of drought, and the never-lessening consumption of pyrethrum-based insecticidal sprays in combating the malaria-carrying mosquitoes in combat areas overseas, have combined to make the War Production Board undertake further control of available supplies. Home consumption will be almost nil.

WPB order M-179, amended August 30, requires more specific information as to uses and needs, and the buyer must file this with WPB on form M-179. The seller is relieved from furnishing WPB these data. This has been interpreted to mean that allocation is probably more remote than ever because of increasing military needs.

WPB last week tightened its control over distribution of freon gas, the vehicle used to disperse an insecticide made from a highly refined and purified pyrethrum oleoresin. Freon and the insecticide are compressed into a one-pound cylinder. When released, they form a mist that kills mosquitoes and thereby reduces the malaria hazzard.

The army bans its use in continental United States and at base installations abroad. Substitutes are used for all home insect control, confining freon-pyrethrum usage to field forces and the jungle.

With minor exceptions, no export of pyrethrum has been permitted in over a year. Household fly sprays for home use get none, nor is any allocated for livestock sprays. Prudent consideration is given to the use of pyrethrum in controlling food crop infestation.

While there is some domestic production of pyrethrum, and although its cultivation has been undertaken in some Latin American countries, neither of the projects can do much now to offset the severe damage to Kenya Colony pyrethrum, notwithstanding the increased plantings there.

—O-P-D—

Argentine Lend-Lease Pact Provisions Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States government made it clear to Argentina in an exchange of notes September 7 that it has no intention of entering into a lend-lease agreement that would provide Argentina with much-needed oil industry equipment and other materials until that country definitely breaks off relations with the Axis.

In outspoken criticism of the failure of the Argentine government "to comply with its inter-American commitments," Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated emphatically that our policy of extending lend-lease aid applies only to those countries that by their actions aid us in the successful prosecution of the war.

—O-P-D—

OPA Packing Costs' Rules Are Revised

Suppliers of equipment and parts sold to the army and other procurement agencies and packed to their special specifications are now permitted to add the overhead costs applicable to the packing operations as well as the direct labor and material costs, the Office of Price Administration has announced in a revision of supplementary order No. 34 effective September 11.

OPA explained that the cost of special packing had increased because of changes in types of packing requested by the procurement agencies due to war needs. These changes necessitate the use of machinery, either newly designed or specially purchased, in contrast to hand labor previously used in special packing, and have added greatly to indirect costs of factory overhead.

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(Betamethylpyridin)

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Mattresses
Pillows
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Kapok

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Encampment equipment, such as mattresses, pillows, sleeping bags, and the like
Suggested as stuffing agent and cold repeller in—
Aviator's clothing

Sporting Goods

Stuffing agent for—
Camping and hunting equipment, such as mattresses, pillows, sleeping bags, and the like

Diacetoacetylmetatoluylenediamine

Dye

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Yellow dyestuffs by coupling with a diazotized amino compound, preferably containing nitro groups which help to retain the insolubility in oil and thus prevent bleeding

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Intermediate in making synthetic dyestuffs

Phosphonitrilic Chloride

Resins

Starting point (U.S. 2214769) in making—
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Disinfectant

Claimed (U.S. 2228051) as—
Water-soluble disinfectant

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Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

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Flattening agent (U.S. 1856653) in—
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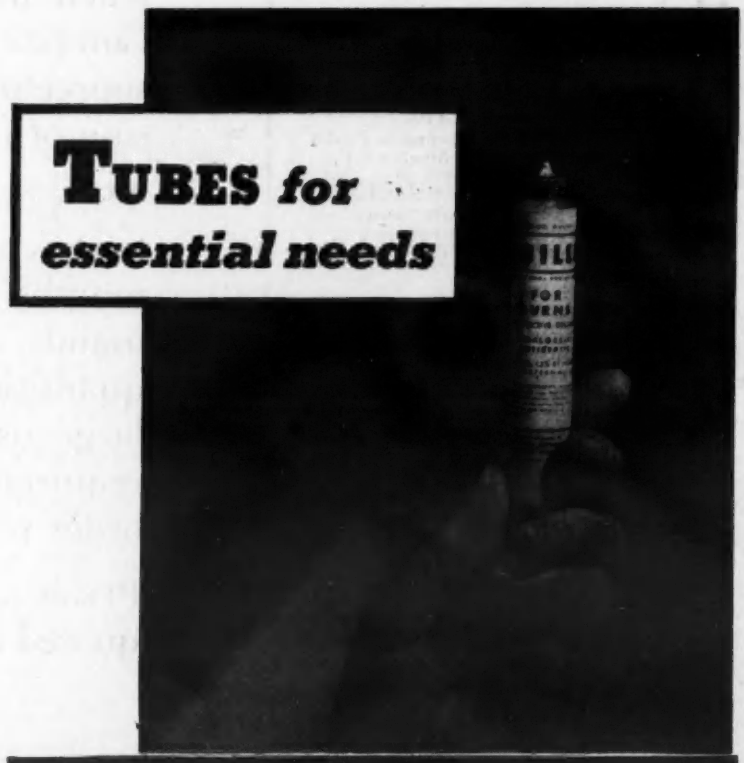

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Berberine Sulphate Penick
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Brucine Sulphate
Chrysarobin U.S.P. Penick
Colchicine U.S.P. Penick
Colchicine Salicylate Penick
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Digitonin Penick
Elaterium Penick
Emetine Alkaloid Penick
Emetine Bismuth Iodide
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Ephedrine Alkaloid U.S.P. (Natural)
Ephedrine Hydrochloride U.S.P. (Natural)
Ephedrine Sulphate U.S.P. (Natural)
Eserine Alkaloid Penick
Eserine Salicylate U.S.P. Penick
Eserine Sulphate U.S.P. VIII Penick
Helenin Penick
Histidine Penick
Histidine Mono Hydrochloride Penick
Homatropine Alkaloid Penick
Homatropine Hydrobromide U.S.P. Penick
Homatropine Hydrochloride Penick
Homatropine Sulphate Penick
Hydrastine Alkaloid U.S.P. IX Penick
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Hyoscine Hydrochloride Penick
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Pilocarpine Nitrate U.S.P. Penick
Pilocarpine Salicylate Penick
Pilocarpine Sulphate Penick
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Quinine
Quassin Penick
Sanguinarine Penick
Sanguinarine Nitrate Penick
Sanguinarine Sulphate Penick
Santonin Penick
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Surrender of Italy May Be Key to Resumption of Botanical Drug Exports from European Continent—Trade Light

Italy, in peacetime a substantial shipper of botanical drugs to the United States, surrendered unconditionally to the United Nations on September 8. The extremely quiet niche in commerce occupied by the local botanical drug market last week caused the laying down of arms by the Italians to stand out clearly as a development of potential importance to the users of crude drugs in this country.

Just as the conquest of North Africa brought a return of commerce between that area and the United States, so does the conquest of Italy become the forerunner of a possible resumption of botanical drug shipments from Italian points.

Italy has always been a substantial shipper of botanical drugs. Among the botanicals coming here from Italian ports were:—colchicum, corn silk, hellebore, juniper berries, manna, orris root, gentian root, St. John's bread, squill, stramonium, aconite, henbane, licorice root, fish berries, althea root, leaves and flowers, and belladonna leaves. Many of these have been cut off from this market for a long time, and only a few were obtained in other primary markets. Furthermore, botanicals originating in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and even Russia were oftentimes shipped via Italian ports.

Resumption of trade may seem to be far off at this time, but it is a distinct promise for the future which is made the more important by the possibility of future events of war being favorable via the Balkan countries. If trade be resumed, it will probably originate between United Nations government agencies and such foreign government setup as may be recognized by the victors. The United States has already appointed an Office of Economic Warfare representative to follow the conquering armies.

Balsams

Peru.—Jobbing demand made up the most of current transactions. Prices steady.

Tolu. — Buying close to hand-to-mouth but market remains very steady.

Barks

Elm.—Select bark on spot, higher at 20c. to 22c. per pound because of a higher cost at which replacements have been acquired. No other change. Demand moderate.

Orange.—Progress of events in Europe bring nearer the possibility of ultimate resumption of major replacement buying of European material.

Sassafras.—Exceptionally firm notwithstanding absence of much current demand. Country costs were very high this year, a fact reflected in part in spot quotations.

Soap.—Situation very steady. Any reasonable requirement could be supplied. Prices maintained.

Wahoo.—Firm. Stocked moderately at fairly high cost for new collections.

Beans

Tonka.—Definitely steady and being well absorbed, in the main.

Vanilla.—Stocks grow smaller and chances for early major replacements reaching this market were reported as being none too good. All sorts of difficulties intervene between supplies that could be bought and their arrival on spot. Most of the Mexican crop due for this market has been accounted for.

Berries

Fish. — Not plentiful but sufficiently supplied to permit spot quotation on the item. Demand has been slack for some time.

Hawthorn. — None has probably been imported on this market for a long time past. Nothing has been said this year about any domestic berry collection.

Flowers

Arnica.—Strong for good quality, strictly N. F. material. Substandard material still circulating on spot without much success.

Chamomile. — Steady to firm. Orders get prompt delivery and the reserve is better than fair in most quarters.

Clover. — Firmer. Sellers taking stronger view on future of article. Collection was not overly plentiful.

Elder.—A fair sized but not generous reserve held on spot. Current demand rather light.

Lavender.—Current European situation brings to mind the future possibility of resuming importations of French flowers. Such resumption far closer now than a year ago.

Gums

Arabic.—Every turn of events in Europe eases the replacement route for further importations from the primary market. The Mediterranean Sea is now completely dominated by the United Nations as the result of the Italian unconditional surrender.

Gamboge.—Spot totally denuded of stocks. None would venture even an opinion of what it ought to bring, if and when available.

Locust Bean.—Arrivals of 160 bags reported. Probably well sold prior to arrival.

Mastic. — Mediterranean Sea situation clearing up nicely, and it is possible that the time when stocks may be restored here is not so far off.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Elm bark, selected, 2c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Papain, powdered, 15c. per lb.

Spices

Advanced

Anise, Mexican, recleaned, ½c. per lb.
Clove, ½c. per lb.
Cumin, Persian, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Greek, 1c. per lb.
Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California brown, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, 3c. per lb.
good, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Rosemary, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, good, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.3	261.1	253.5	268.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, October 5 to 7.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Herbs and Leaves

Laurel.—Higher market. Greek, 39c. to 40c. per pound; Cyprus, 27½c. to 28c.; Portuguese, 17½c. to 18c.

Marjoram.—The Argentine article a fraction higher at 42½c. to 43c. per pound.

Rosemary.—Lower under competition. Spanish, 16½c. to 17c. per pound; Portuguese, 10¼c. to 10¾c.

Sage.—No collection of California leucophylla variety. Labor scarce. That available would not go into the rattlesnake country to bring it in. Good quality Cyprus material shaded 27½c. to 28.

Thyme.—Spanish lower and ranging 22½c. to 23½c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk. — Mayhap Italy will eventually be shipping this item here, now that she has surrendered unconditionally.

Hops.—OPA sets prices on N. Y. State 1943 crops. Maximums, f.o.b. farm, are:—Seedless, $1.05 per pound; semi-seedless, $1; seeded, 95c.

Manna. — Unconditional surrender of Italy brings closer the time when the export of manna from that country may be resumed. The spot is clear of supplies.

Papain.—Market for powder drops sharply to $3.35 to $3.50 per pound under competitive pressure in a not especially active market.

St. John's Bread—Italy was always the main source of supply, and former importers look forward to reestablishing an import business, now that Italy has surrendered unconditionally.

Roots

Aletris.—Country stocks kept low by poor collection conditions. High prices likely to continue.

Belladonna.—Seems more than sufficient material available to cover all requirements.

Gentian.—Unconditional surrender of Italy suggests resumption of exports from that country to the stock-food makers in the United States. At no time during the war has there been a real shortage, however, because of imports from other sources.

Licorice.—Resumption of shipments from Italy would come on a spot market already overstocked with several varieties of this material. But the Italian surrender suggests such resumption.

Orris.—This Italian article would be welcomed here as a replacement proposition; stocks of genuine Italian root have been lacking for some time. Italian surrender suggests reappearance of Verona and Florentine root at some time in an indefinite future.

—Continued on page 62

—O-P-D—

Hops Prices Set For New York State

Maximum dollars and cents per pound prices for the 1943 New York State crop of hops have been established at a figure lower than the going prices of the 1942 crop when hops were not under price control. The 1943 maximums for the grower's sale of baled hops f.o.b. his farm, warehouse or place of business are:—Seedless hops, $1.05 per pound; semi-seedless hops, $1 per pound; seeded hops, 95c. per pound.

—O-P-D—

Paprika Output of Spain Reported to Be Lower

Below-normal production of paprika in the Murcia district of Spain for the 1942-43 season is unofficially estimated at from 6,600,000 to 7,700,000 pounds, acording to the Department of Commerce. Lack of fertilizers, fixed prices which limit domestic consumption, disturbed foreign trade, lack of shipping facilities, and conversion of acreage to more essential food crops caused the small yield. Producers state the quality is unimpaired. Plantings for the 1943-44 season will be further reduced because of scarcity of water.

—O-P-D—

Airkem, Inc., this city, has been formed with a capital of 100 shares, no-par value, to deal in disinfectants, antiseptics. Incorporators are William H. Wheeler, Emanuel G. Kleid and James B. Wigdor.

—O-P-D—

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Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

All Citrous Oil Areas Fall to United Nations—Italy's Surrender Unconditional—Good Business in Substitutes

All Italian citrous oil areas fell to the United Nations on September 8, when the unconditional surrender of Italy was announced at Allied headquarters. The armistice for Italian arms, effective at 12:30 p. m., New York time, had actually been signed on September 3, but the effective date was delayed for strategic reasons.

Thus will it become possible to restore trade in Italian bergamot, lemon and orange oils, and the Office of Economic Warfare representatives move in behind the troops to take over the administration of trade affairs. The invasion despatches from the Italian boot mentioned, on September 3, the bulldozers that were making paths through orange groves; the troops that swarmed across the beaches to disappear into orange groves; and the guns that were even then trundling past orange groves. Notice the reiterated word "orange."

Restoration of citrous oil trade is likely to be considerably delayed, but OEW has restored commerce in conquered North Africa, and it is a distinct possibility that it will act in Sicily and Italy in the matter of Italian oils.

Scarcity of supply continued to feature local essential oil trade. One quarter declared that demand was excellent, but mainly for goods no longer obtainable. Another also reported much market activity, but also said the business was concentrated mainly in a line of substitute and "replacement" products that were, in the beginning at least, pinch-hitting for natural products no longer obtainable. But this substitute-product business in many instances is expected to remain even after the time when stock-scarcity shall be no more. At least that is the intention of those who have gone into such ventures more than deeply.

Price Changes

Advanced

Bois de rose, 25c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 10c. per lb.
Orange, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Patchouli, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Bay, 55-60%, 5c. per lb.
Orange, West Indian, 25c. per lb.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, 15c. per lb.
Sassafras, artificial, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
246.3	247.0	245.9	283.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Angelica. — A single quarter set prices on this article last week. It was for root oil and the price was $125 per pound, subject to prior sale.

Apricot Kernel. — Getting quite scarce on the spot. Ceilings prevent establishment of a price based on supply and demand. One quarter named 40c. per pound, two others wanted 45c., a third quoted 58c., and two large dealers were unable to offer anything. Everyone reported scarcity and complained of the limitations of ceilings.

Bay.—In supply in all directions. Prices varied widely. On 50-55 percent, minimum was $1.55 per pound, quoted in two quarters. Others wanted $1.65, $1.70, and $1.90 per pound. The 55-60 percent was lowest at $1.60. Others named $1.70, $1.75, $1.85, and $2 per pound, respectively.

Bois de Rose.—Two dealers quoted $4.75 per pound and two others $4.90 and $5 per pound, respectively. Two other important quarters had none to offer.

Cajeput.—Technical oil in one quarter only was named at $1.40 per pound. Others were minimum at $1.70, $1.85, $2.10, and $2.25 per pound, respectively. The copper-free item was lowest at $1.75, there being one seller thereat. Others quoted $1.60, $1.75, $1.85, and $2 per pound.

Cinnamon.—Leaf oil was fairly well supplied, but the price range as to dealer was very wide. Minimum was $1.25 per pound, in one quarter only. Two dealers were inside at $1.50, another held for $2.25, and still another one failed to quote. Bark oil was very scarce, and ranged $35 to $45 per pound, with two dealers naming the inside quote.

Coriander.—Prices ranged $24 to $35 per pound with a single seller at the inside figure. Others named $27, $30 (two sellers), and $35.

Grapefruit.—Higher at $1.85 per pound, inside in one quarter. Others named $1.90, $1.95, $2; and there were two refusing to book under $2.25.

Lignaloe.—The Mexican article was mainly unavailable on spot. However, quotations ranging $2.85 to $4 per pound were noted with no two out of three quoters on an identical price basis.

Lemon.—Well, the lid has finally been pried off completely. Italy surrendered September 8, and the unconditional laying down of arms put all lemon growing areas under control of the United Nations. Of course, the main lemon country fell to the Allies when Sicily was taken. There remains the matter of reestablishing lemon oil exports. And that won't be soon.

Orange.—Invasion of Italy was followed by unconditional surrender of Italy on September 8. Following the invasion of the continent ten days previous, war dispatches mentioned the orange groves in the Italian boot. The official correspondent attached to the invasion force cabled that "Bulldozers are driving pathways through vinyards and orange groves leading up from the beaches." Again, "Troops from our craft quickly filed across the beach and disappeared into an orange grove." And, once more, "Already the guns are trundling past this orange grove." Meanwhile, the spot market was subject to very good activity, and Brazilian oil was higher at $1.20 to $1.40 per pound as to dealer. The largest production of California oil was held at $2.25 per pound, but some independent sellers have sold to spot dealers at a price permitting spot business at $1.10 to $1.40, according to dealer. Florida oil was priced 75c. to $1.30. West Indian oil was lower in one quarter at $4.50 per pound, but two other dealers were minimum at $5.

Patchouli.—Prices varied as widely as quality. The range was $6.60 to $9.50 per pound, being a slightly higher minimum base. One quarter was $6.60. Two dealers named $6.75; one wanted $7; another, $7.50, and another quoted $9.50.

Pennyroyal.—Three out of seven prominent suppliers lacked stocks and prices. The market was slightly higher at $2.95 per pound in another quarter, and two others named $3 and $3.25, respectively.

Peppermint.—Local dealers put not too much reliance on the Department of Agriculture estimate of an 885,000-pound production this year. They base their skepticism on what has seemed to be the farmers' determination to minimize production this year, to the end of getting OPA to accept their ceiling views of $6.50 to $7 per pound to the producers. Meanwhile, local dealers cannot set-up schedules. Their old crop is probably exhausted, and they cannot buy new crop until they know the price at which they will be permitted to resell. And throughout the country there are users of peppermint oil who are absolutely dependent on spot dealers for their

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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supplies and who cannot cover needs now.

Petitgrain.—Paraguay oil was lower at a minimum of $1.40 per pound, at which there were two sellers last week. Three others were minimum at $1.60, and one quarter had a market price of $1.50.

Rosemary.—According to seller, the market ranged $1.50 to $2 per pound. One house stood at $1.50 and two others named $1.60. Others named $1.75, $1.95, and $2 per pound, respectively.

Sassafras.—Out of seven of the leading dealers on spot, but one quoted artificial oil and the price was $1.25 per pound. On natural oil a full supply was available for distribution, and the price was minimum in a single quarter at $1.90 per pound. Two dealers were inside at $2; one other, $2.15; another, $2.25, and the seventh quoted $2.35.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate.—Not too plentiful. Production under a curb.

Anethol.—Stocks moderate in all quarters. Very firm.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Not overly well stocked, and showing strength.

Ethyl Formate.—Production abandoned in prominent quarter. Stocks small.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Continues to sell freely on very firm basis.

Hydroxycitronellal. — Production curbed by raw material lack. Strong.

Ionones.—In good supply, as raw material reserves become adequate.

Linalool.—Situation adverse as to raw material availability.

Linalyl Acetate.—Raw material position rather tight. Stronger.

Methyl Anthranilate. — Very firm, and not in generous supply.

—O-P-D—

Fred Theile in Hospital

Fred C. Theile, president of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., importer and specialist in essential oils and aromatic chemicals, this city, has been ill for the past few weeks and is now in the hospital responding satisfactorily to treatment.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 60

Seeds

Anise.—Sellers have removed all mention of Star seed from their lists. Recleaned Mexican up to 28½c. to 29c. per pound.

Celery.—Indian seed lower at 31c. to 31½c. per pound, reflecting drop in import cost.

Cumin.—Fractionally lower for Moroco seed; 14c. to 14½c. per pound quoted. Persian, 15c. to 15½c. a fractional advance. Stocks of Indian seed reported cleared.

Fennel.—Some domestic seed offered at 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Compares with Indian at 9.85c. to 10.10c. and Argentine at 12c. to 12½c.

Hemp.—Spot offerings restored at 18c. to 18½c. per pound.

Mustard.—California brown higher at 18½c. to 19c.

Spices

Allspice.—Still mentioned at 21½c. per pound, Texas point.

Cassia.—Purely nominal market. Imitation products get a good call.

Clove.—Spot up to 21c. to 21½c. per pound and hard to get at any price.

Paprika. — Extra fancy Portuguese higher at 40c. to 41c. per pound. Good quality, 37c. to 38c.

Pimento.—Spot quoted at 26c. to 26½c. per pound. First firm spot quotation for very long period of time.

—O-P-D—

Buy War Stamps

Pyrethrum Plantings In Chile Cover 40 Acres

Pyrethrum plantings in Chile amount to approximately 40 acres. The 1942 output of pyrethrum powder is reported as 40,000 kilograms. It is hoped to produce 200,000 kilograms of pyrethrum from the 1943-44 harvest, to be available for shipment in April, 1944. The entire output will be purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Medicinal Herbs Being Cultivated in England

Efforts are being made in England to cultivate medicinal herbs to compensate for curtailed importations, according to trade reports reaching the Department of Commerce. Source crops of belladonna, digitalis and henbane are reported promising and a fair cultivation of other herbs which yield drugs of a lesser therapeutic value is expected.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Shortage in Liquefied Gases Becoming More Pronounced Than That in Aromatics as War Needs Mount

Notwithstanding the unconditional surrender of the Italian government, the drain upon our supplies of petroleum derivatives, stemming from the prosecution of the war on the Axis powers, continues greater than ever. The increasingly heavy demands of the Allied air forces and motorized army units for fuel required in carrying on their intensified raids and drives on Nazi-held lands in Europe are making such extensive drafts upon the domestic production of butane, propane and other liquefied petroleum gases, serving as important components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber, as to absorb virtually the entire current output of these lighter hydrocarbons, leaving little or none available for civilian uses.

Simultaneously, the more extensive use of petroleum xylol for making of war products is still threatening to amplify the tension in stocks of this derivative available for industrial uses, especially in the production of the high-solvency aromatic naphthas, albeit there has yet been no greater pinch in that direction than previously reported, and the expected compensatory release by the War Production Board of enough toluol for industrial usage, to equal the proposed greater withholding of xylol, may tend to ease this situation, if and when it materializes.

Acute shortages continue to be noted in paraffin and other waxes.

Meanwhile, also, to aid in assuring an adequate supply of diesel fuel oil for the sea forces in the Pacific war zones, the Petroleum Administration for War has directed Pacific Coast refiners of this product, having a cetane number specification of 40 or higher, to refuse to sell it to any save military authorities.

Price Changes

Advanced

Crude petroleum, Pickens Field, Miss., 40 degree A.P.I. gravity, 17½c. per bbl.; Smart Field, Ark., 10c. per bbl.
Fuel oil, residual, Eastern Montana, 2c. to 5c. per bbl.
Gasoline, Oklahoma, 72-74 octane, also 60 octane and lower, ½c. per gal.
Natural gasoline, Group 3, 26-70 octane, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—The threatened further tightening of the supply situation in these high-solvency aromatic naphthas, which was expected to result from a more extensive employment of petroleum xylol by the military establishment, to the virtual exclusion of industrial uses, has not materialized to date.

Hence, the tension has not grown much greater either in the allocated grades or in those outside that category, although no steps have yet been taken by WPB toward releasing enough toluol for industrial uses to compensate for its anticipated virtual monopoly of xylol for war production purposes.

In fact, September allocations of petroleum xylol for the making of the aromatic solvents, belatedly announced by WPB this past week, have been unexpectedly liberal. The demand for both allocated and unallocated grades continues brisk and fairly extensive. There is also a goodly call for the aliphatics.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Absorption of offerings by war camp and warship agencies is reaching larger proportions daily. Purchasing for civilian account also continues active. Tone strong.

Lacquer Diluent. — Still moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

Mineral Spirit. — Buying interest continues keen. Tone firm.

Rubber Solvent.—In increasingly extensive request from producers of synthetic rubber. Market strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Still in brisk demand. Market steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade continues buying in sizable volume, with the bulk of the purchases for war production purposes. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Demand is expanding in some respects for certain grades of these materials. War requirements have been a little irregular, but, in the main, demand for direct war needs apparently is still expanding. Market tone, as a whole, is healthy and firm.

Aromatic Solvents. — Call insistent; market firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Business good; prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Extensive interest, quotations holding.

Mineral Spirit.—Offerings rather limited, no price change.

Rubber Solvent.—Call still expanding, with prices firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Inquiry good, no price change.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Business brisk, market steady.

Los Angeles, Sept. 10.—Supply situation in solvents and diluents constantly stiffening. Paint and lacquer products under careful watching as fear increases that additional allocations may be made in these petroleum specialties unless there is some speedy improvement in the available supply.

Tulsa, Sept. 10.—Production of petroleum solvents and diluents continues to be curtailed by unabated diversion of the capacities of refineries to the making of components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—War requirements are absorbing virtually the entire output of this liquefied gas so that there is little or none available for civilian industrial and home-heating purposes. Market boiling over as situation becomes tighter daily.

Heptane.—Still being taken for war purposes in increasing volume. Tone growing firmer daily.

Pentanes.—Current supply being taken up by producers of components of aviation gasoline and artificial rubber, with resulting exhaustion of stocks which ordinarily go into industrial and home-heating use.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Demand for these materials in general is fully up to expectations and the supply is nothing to cause any diminution of strength which has been noted for some time. Inquiries are piling up, and orders in some quarters are stated to be better than earlier.

Los Angeles, Sept. 10.—Situation in liquefied gases remains tight. Government needs constantly mounting. Prices strongly held.

Tulsa, Sept. 10.—Market for all the lighter hydrocarbons very active, with everything offered being snapped up, chiefly by war production contractors.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Movement into consuming channels continues active and reaching greater volume daily. Tone firm.

Paraffin.—Offerings of crude scale material very limited and fully-refined grades continue in such scanty supply that grades above 133-135 A.M.P. are unobtainable. Demand boiling over. Prices strongly held.

Petrolatums.—Buying interest still sizable in U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades. Prices well maintained at the levels reached last October.

White Mineral Oils.—Technical and U.S.P. grades moving steadily at unchanged prices.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 10.—More buyers are in the market for some grades of these materials, tending to keep the market in an extremely tight position. Offerings continue to be limited and undertone thus is steady.

Los Angeles, Sept. 10.—Market for paraffin steady, with the excessive demand feature continuously present.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Because of the constantly increasing war drain, neither increased production of crude petroleum in the fields nor improved movements of this crude oil by new pipelines, tankcars and tankships from the Middle West and Southwest to the East coast have yet added to supplies available for civilian use in refineries in any of the Atlantic seaboard States. Of no avail, therefore, insofar as civilian use is concerned, is the latest increase in the rate of domestic production of crude oil, reported by the American Petroleum Institute as amounting to 39,200 barrels daily, which has swelled the average gross crude oil output for the week ended September 4 to 4,235,450 barrels a day. Refineries in the Middle West report an appalling shortage of crude oil, save in the Michigan area, where there has recently been a slight increase in production.

In line with its present policy for simplifying its regulations wherever possible, OPA has revised its price ceiling provisions relating to petroleum products by adding Amendment No. 127, effective September 13, to its Revised Price Schedule No. 88, but without making any important changes in the authorized pricing of any of the petroleum derivatives.

Fuel Oil.—PAW has issued an order, designated as directive 71, forbidding Pacific Coast refiners of diesel fuel oil with a cetane number specification of 10 or higher from selling this product to anyone except military authorities.

OPA has established ceiling prices for residual fuel oil in Eastern Montana at levels 2 cents to 5 cents per barrel above those previously prevailing, to compensate refiners in that area for their increased cost, occasioned by an advance of 19 cents per barrel granted Wyoming producers last February, on Wyoming black crude oil.

The Office of Defense Transportation has ordered that certain liquid petroleum products, defined by General Order ODT 37 as types of fuel oil not subject to minimum drop requirements in local tank truck delivery, become subject to such requirements when used as motor oil.

Gasoline.—In the face of a statement made by OPA at the outset of last week, predicting a continued shortage of gasoline supply in the East that would run well into the Fall, the president of the Automobile Club of New York and chairman of the recently organized Eastern Petroleum Consumers Council has asserted that sufficient gasoline has been allocated to the East coast by PAW through an increase of 98,000 barrels daily for September to warrant the immediate equalization of motorists' "A" card rations on the Atlantic seaboard with the three-gallons-a-week value in the Middle West.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Reserves Corp. Directorate Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has announced that the directors of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, of which he is the president, are:—Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior and director of the Office of Economic Warfare.

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Association Meetings:—

National Petroleum Association, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 21 and 22.

American Petroleum Institute, Palmer House, Chicago, November 8 to 11.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetic list of prices beginning on page 9

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3,489 bgs, 348,900 lbs, Eastern Gelatine Corp
BRISTLES—8 cs, Robert Schwarz Bristle Corp
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—36 bbls. Lo Curto & Funk
20 bbls, National City Bank
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, 151,495 lbs. J Henry Schroeder Baking Corp
CASTOR BEANS—200 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
197 bgs, 29,550 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
850 bgs, 127,500 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
386 bgs, 57,900 lbs, Union Planters National Bank
345 bgs, 51,750 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
802 bgs, 120,300 lbs, Second National Bank
400 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
738 bgs, 110,700 lbs, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co
1,059 bgs, 158,850 lbs
CHEMICALS—12 cs, Ratin Laboratories, Inc
CLAY, BALL—4 cks, Eagle Pencil Co
COCOA BEANS—1,550 bgs, 310,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
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600 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
19,567 bgs, 1,956,700 lbs, Swift & Co
104 bgs, 10,400 lbs, Tupmann, Thurlow & Co
1,043 bgs, 104,300 lbs, Wilson & Co

—O-P-D—

Baltimore Imports

LOGWOOD—1,800 tons, J S Young Co
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—16,000 tons, Mexican Petroleum Corp

Fertilizer Materials

Heavy Shipments of Basic Products to Fertilizer Manufacturers —Demand Outlook Favorable

While available supplies of organic nitrogen products have remained relatively scarce, production of other basic materials continued to embrace a satisfactory tonnage. This was revealed in the maintenance of steady shipments to the fertilizer manufacturers. A larger output of superphosphate seemed assured, although the amount of increase will be governed by the quantity of sulphuric acid available. The impression prevailed that more nitrogen would be obtainable for the season as a whole. Estimates place the increase over last year at from 80,000 to 130,000 tons, plus such nitrate as may be imported from Chile. The estimated increase in normal superphosphate is given at about 1,500,000 tons over 1942. Owing to lend-lease shipments the potash supply was estimated at 80 percent of last year's output.

Extra food requirements for the war effort call for an enormous drain of natural fertilizers in the soil. This condition indicates that the need of fertilizers will constantly expand. Probably thousands of acres will be fertilized this and next year that have never been tilled before. From Atlanta comes word that demand is more than usual for fertilizers for fall-sown grain in the South as a result of a drive of southern agricultural leaders to provide winter grazing crops to help out with the feed-stock shortage.

Additional importations of fairly liberal amounts of tankage and bones were noted from South America last week. While this material will not reach the fertilizer industry, it has lent encouragement to hopes of eventual shipments for fertilizer use from that supply source to relieve the shortage here.

Reports regarding fishing operations along the East coast gave a more favorable view for the menhaden catch. The hauls are meeting expectations. The scrap found a ready market at ceiling prices. Most of this material was turned into meal for feeding purposes.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—More fertilizer mixers took this material but there was little disposition to apply for quantities in excess of actual wants. Methods of treating this material so that it can be handled with more satisfaction are reported.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Available material was shipped against standing orders. A normal average movement has remained in progress since the turn of the month. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended Sept. 4 indicate a production of 39,133,440 pounds from that source.

Bone Meal.—Scarcity of available material for fertilizer purposes made buying difficult, although some feeding bone meal was made. Importations of 6,538 bags from South America were reported to have passed into the glue and gelatin manufacturing industries.

Castor Pomace.—Moved along a little broader lines last week. The supply situation seemed to have improved. Arrivals of beans since Sept. 1 have been liberal.

Manganese Sulphate.—While producers were able to take care of standing commitments there was not much available for additional wants. The market displayed a tighter condition with reports current that stocks had decreased. The fact that this material comes as a byproduct would seem to suggest that output had been reduced.

Soda Nitrate.—Allocation requirements were met promptly. No additional releases were reported and the market maintained the same steady position recently reported.

Tankage.—Additional arrivals of 32,940 bags from South America were recorded last week. According to reports, all of this material will be converted into feed stock. The market appeared to be almost bare of supplies for fertilizer use.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Fertilizer production requirements were met promptly and the supply situation gave assurance of ample stocks to meet any demand that might develop. The general movement was heavy with the inquiry for ground rock somewhat above normal. Higher producing costs continued to strengthen the market's position.

Superphosphate.—Demand reported steady and inclined to exceed normal dimensions. Outlook favorable for gradual expansion in shipments as efforts progress toward the larger production goal suggested by the government. The shortage in Southern California has been eased by the transfer of some 15,000 tons originally designated for areas in Arkansas and Louisiana. No improvement in the buying conditions of triple could be noted. The scarcity of available material kept the market in a definitely tight condition. Output of normal superphosphate is expected to reach 6,500,000 tons in 1943 compared with a little over 5,000,000 tons in 1942.

Potashes

Producers were actively engaged in mining activities and in shipping material against standing contracts. The aggregate movement was reported satisfactory, regardless of labor and transportation difficulties. According to estimates about 700,000 tons of potash will be made available by producers during the 1943-1944 season. Indications are that chemical requirements, aside from fertilizer and lend-lease commitments, will limit the amount allocated for agriculture to 540,000 tons or about 80 percent of last year's consumption.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Supply situation continued satisfactory and demand, while heavy, was supplied readily. Demand from the fertilizer trade was fully sustained, with prospects favorable toward gradual expansion, owing to the increase in acid requirements for a larger superphosphate production. Pyrites supply situation rather uncertain owing to shipping conditions, with sales reported when material was available.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Sept. 10.—More than usual demand for fertilizers for Fall sown grain is reported in the South as the result of a drive of southern agricultural leaders to provide Winter grazing crops to help out with a feed shortage, incident to an increase in the number of livestock in this section.

The fertilizer material market continues in a routine manner, taking orders which are piling up, and filling them as promptly as the release of materials will admit. Quotations continue steady at ceiling prices.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.—The rain last Monday night did not change anything agriculturally, having come too late to do any good.

Fish Scrap.—Reports about menhaden fishing left the situation about as it had been, but with the fish not at all impressive in size. All in all, the outcome

—Continued on page 68

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

SULPHUR GOES FLYING

In the sixth century A. D. a Chinese physician mixed sulphur with gold, cinnabar and asurite, and concocted what he called a "flying elixir." One drink of it, he predicted, would enable a man to fly. Needless to say, the effect of the elixir was gastronomical instead of aeronautical.

If he were alive today, however, the physician might derive some consolation from the fact that sulphur does help man to fly, aiding in such processes as vulcanization of rubber for tires and other airplane parts, pickling of some of the metals and production of high-test aviation fuel.

From almost as far back as the first time sulphur went flying, we have supplied consumers with a 99½ per cent pure product, mined from deposits on the Gulf Coast and free from arsenic, selenium and tellurium.

• •

FREEPORT SULPHUR COMPANY

122 East 42nd Street — New York City

ARMY
E
NAVY
Potash Company of America proudly flies the Army-Navy E, honored symbol of important work well done.
VICTORY in the DESERT
Number 8 in a Series of Progress Reports About Potash

BAKING UNDER DESERT SUN...

It is hard to believe that under this parched area of New Mexico are large deposits of a substance vital to agriculture and to industry—Potash.

Yet there they are, deep down below.

This Potash Company of America plant at Carlsbad is a monument to a great desert victory—a victory which took years to win, and which has helped to make America's Potash wealth available.

This plant — with others in the industry — is now producing to the limit. Agriculture could use it all, no doubt, but war industry must have its share. That is why, in spite of the great desert victory, you may not be able to get all the Potash you would like to have.

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

GENERAL SALES OFFICE . . 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE . . Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Put the "E" in Efficiency!

THE F. M. C. WAY—WITH "REALLY" REBUILT EQUIPMENT, READY TO SERVE WITH AN EXTRA PUNCH FOR PRODUCTION!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

1—Buffalo Foundry Jktd. Cast Steel Autoclave, 75 gal. capacity.
2—Autoclaves, 6'x 21', 1¼" plate, 300 P.S.I. working pressure.
2—Sharples Centrifugals, BD, complete with all attachments.
1—Gehnrich Dryer style 208, with 6 trucks, width 5'6" length 13'5".
4—Feinc, all iron, 6' x 3' Vacuum Filters.
1—Sperry Filter Press, 42" x 42", Iron, with 57 recessed plates.
9—Hammermills, Williams, Mead, F.M.C. some with dust collectors and screens.
17—Schutz O'Neill, Bauer, Munson, Sprout Waldron, single and double runner, Attrition Mills.
3—Ross and Day 12" x 30", 3 roll, watercooled Mills.
4—Thropp, silex lined, 5' x 6' Pebble Mills.
2—Patterson, porcelain lined, Pebble Mills, 23" x 23".
1—Simpson Intensive Mixer, No. 2 with 10 HP AC motor.
1—Broughton, double arm, style No. 2 Mixer.
1—W & P, size 15, Vacuum Type, Jktd. Mixer.
22—New and Used Dry Mixers, from 50 lbs. to 2000 lbs.
4—Copper Vacuum Pans, Jktd. and Unjktd., up to 54" dia.
1—Standard Knapp, Gluer and Sealer for cartons.
2—Worthington & Devine, Duplex, Dry, Vacuum Pump, 12" x 12".
1—Copper Column, 38" x 37' high, with all auxiliaries.
8—Copper Tanks, size 4' x 10'6", 1000 gal. capacity.
12—4' x 20', Sheet Steel, closed, riveted and welded Tanks, capacity 2000 gal.

5000!
"hard to get" items
Send for
Bulletin WK

You have
AN IDLE MACHINE
Free it to help
WIN THE FIGHT!

FMC
FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 42nd STREET & EAST RIVER DRIVE, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought — Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements — $5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

WE WILL reserve a reasonable share of profit on any serious transactions in metals, minerals, chemicals and by-products which will be suggested to us. Write to BOX 609, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ESTABLISHED New York firm desires exclusive distributorship in New York area for essential oils and aromatic chemicals. Will purchase for our own account. BOX 611, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Four single 20-inch burrstone japan mills. Belt drive. In good condition. Will sell reasonably. BOX 610, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 599, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—One copper or nickel kettle, 500 to 800-gallon capacity, minimum thickness of metal ⅜ in. BOX 608, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

BRICK BUILDING, one story, 10,000 sq. ft., 18-25-ft. headroom, concrete floor, drains, platforms, water, gas, power lines installed, live steam available, railroad siding, underground tanks. Unrestricted district, 15 minutes Manhattan. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Materials Offered

OFFER SUBJECT to prior sale, 600 pounds sulfanilamide, U.S.P. packed in fibre drums, available immediate delivery, New York warehouse. BOX 614, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 67

BACK THE ATTACK!

Keep up Production with "CONSOLIDATED" Machinery

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of a Compounding and Grease Plant, 554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.

FILTER PRESSES
1—42" x 42" cast iron, recessed, 58 chambers, open delivery, 1" cake

MIXING TANKS
1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep. 1650 gal. pulley driven.

STEEL JACKETED AGITATED KETTLES
2—86" dia. x 8'6" high, full jacket, 2600 gal.
2—86" dia. x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal.
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal.
1—34" dia. x 27" deep, 100 gal.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS
4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
2—Open 9' x 7' high, 3300 gal.
2—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
2—Open 8'6" x 12'2" high, 5200 gal.
6—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4' x 5" high, 480 gal.

STEEL RECTANGULAR OPEN TANKS
1—8'6" long x 4'6" wide x 6'3" high, 3200 gal.
2—10' long x 7'6" wide x 5'10" high, 3300 gal.
1—9' long x 4' wide x 6'6" high, 3150 gal.
2—12' long x 5'6" wide x 6' high, 3000 gal.
1—12' long x 5' wide x 6' high, 2690 gal.
1—8' long x 8' wide x 5' high, 2400 gal.

SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—PEBBLE MILLS: 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined, other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS, 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x5' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m. d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Wilfley SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
18—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS, 4'x 12'.
20—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 6' x 24'.
1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR,
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER.

Liquidation
150-ton capacity
BLAST FURNACE
and accessories
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Blowing Engines, Turbo Blowers, Hammer Mills, Bucket Elevators, Briquetting Equipment, Link Belt, 24 x 60 Vibrating Screen, Drum Hoists, Nash No. 8 Vacuum Pump, 44 AC Motors, up to 125 HP.
SEND FOR DETAILED LIST
ARRANGE TO INSPECT

1—8' Denver HYDRO-CLASSIFIER, with motors.
9—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—Stokes 400 gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated VACUUM PAN.
1—Ross No. 30 Mammoth 37 gal. PONY MIXERS; Other sizes.
3—Stokes, Single Punch TABLET MACHINES, ½".
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 25 gal. per hour.
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.
2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22".
3—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 7' x 120'.
4—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 110', 14" x 30', 14" x 65', 30" x 425'.
1—36 x 24" Type B Jeffrey HAMMER MILL.
1—Dracco PNEUMATIC CONVEYOR, 30 T. P. H, with dust collector.

Liquidation
Equipment of
Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant
Boston Harbor, Mass.
18—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons
2—5' x 40' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers
18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5,600 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2
Send for Complete List

ROTEX SIFTERS
4—No. 432 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame. Now at our Newark shops. Excellent rebuilt condition.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant
FOR 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row, New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 66

Materials Offered

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

SPECIALS!

1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Sharples No. 6 Clarifier with Stainless Bowl.
1—5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—100 gal. W. & P. Mixer, Jacketed. Vacuum Type.
2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ½" shell.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
2—Stokes 30" x 11', 4' x 30' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U.S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6' x 60' to 8' x 125'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 60".
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2' 6", 7' dias.
25—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 50 to 2000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
3—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators—Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 2 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
1—Roberts 40" Suspended Type Perforated Basket with 30 HP AC motor, bottom discharge.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 100 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Size 15, Class BB.
2—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3' x 5' x 8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, jacketed, 75 gal.
1—W. & P. Mixer, non-jacketed, 293 gal., Size 18, Type VIII.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jacketed, 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36" x 36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Oliver Rotary, 4' x 6' to 12' x 20'.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10, 12.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
6—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Mills, 3, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
1—Jeffrey Type "A" Hammer Mill, 24" x 12".
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal. Vacuum.
2—20' x 20', open top, Steel.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20" x 8'.
10—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Aluminum, 1½" to 3".
Lot of Lead Pipe and Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.
Full Line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Materials Offered

FOR SALE 200 tons ammonia alum, slightly off-color. No reasonable offer refused. Also attractively priced soda sulfide, caustic potash, copper nitrate, soda perborate, soda benzoate, bismuth chloride, zinc carbonate, ramapo blue, rex orange, cadmium yellow, prussian blue, selenide red, ferrite and mapico yellows and browns, monastral blue, leucasol blue, aluminum resinate, beckamine P305, Chemical Service Company, 235 Fourth avenue, New York 3, N. Y.

TANKS

23—Steel Oil Storage 5,000—8,000—11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
2—10,500 bbl. capacity field tanks
9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40' Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90' Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
1—100,000 gallon Steel 82' Tower
1—40,000 gallon Steel 100' Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPECIAL

4—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.

3—150 gal. Closed Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
2—20 and 35 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
7—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Premier Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
2—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Rotary Cutters.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
6—½" to ¾" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Comb. Surface Condenser and Receiver.
2—100 and 500 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Steel Kettles.
4—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
1—1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettle with lead coil.
2—75 and 200 gal. Jacketed, Lead Lined, Closed Kettles.
2—5 Roll W. C. 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gryrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1000 lbs.
3—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 598, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL FIRM wishes to purchase berberine sulfate, bisulfate or hydrochloride of quality suitable for medicinal use. Will buy small or large lots. Write fully giving quantity and price to BOX 613, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER
Located in
New York Metropolitan Area
needs additional plant facilities for production of Esters and desires arrangements with chemical manufacturers possessing idle facilities.
Box 596, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

BUFFALO Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24" x 20".
DAY Water Cooled 3-Roll Mill, 12" x 32".
ROSS Water Cooled 3-Roll Mill, 16" x 40".
JOHNSON 4 Eye Washing Type, 18" plate and frame Filter Press, C.I.
SHRIVER 12" Lead Filter Press, closed delivery.
OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS, 4' x 5'.
DeLAVAL No. 54-51 Clarifier, M.D.
SHARPLES Super Centrifuge, Stainless Steel Bowl.
ABBE Silex Lined 300 gallon Pebble Mill.
ABBE Jacketed Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, 270 gal.
Jar and Pebble Mills, 1 to 35 gal. capacity.
STAINLESS STEEL Tanks, New, 750 and 1000 gal.
Glass Lined Closed Jacketed Kettle, 600 gal.
PATTERSON 500 gal. Closed Jacketed Kettle, with Agitator.
Steel Mixing Tank, Vertical, 500 gal., with 7½ HP AC motor.

We buy single items to complete plants for cash!

Machinery & Equipment Corporation (of N.Y.)
59 E. 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1918

IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!

Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.
1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".
1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.
1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.
1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.
1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.
1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.
1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer. Cast-iron jacketed Kettles, 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 605, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

ASSISTANT CHEMIST with knowledge of industrial lacquers, synthetic coatings, and varnishes. Metropolitan district. State experience and salary expected. BOX 586, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LARGE EASTERN refinery seeking a chemist or former owner of a European factory which manufactured waxes, synthetic chemicals, fatty acids, industrial oils and similar products; interesting proposition. BOX 585, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 68

AGITATOR DRIVES

1—No. 1168 James Worm Drive Vertical Type Reducer, 28 to 1 - 5 H.P.
2—No. E-3 DeLaval Worm Drive Vertical Type Reducers, 70 to 1 - 10 H.P.
1—No. 1300 James Worm Drive Verticle Type Reducer, 82 to 1 - 72 H.P.

—●—

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Mills, Dryers, Kilns, Crushers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines, Generators, Motors, etc. Liquidating, Machinery, Plant, Supplies, Land and 24 Steel Buildings formerly belonging to VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Alpha, N.J., 3 miles from Easton, Pa.

BUCKET ELEVATORS

Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.

BUCKET SIZES:

10 x 18	10 x 15	9 x 14	9 x 13
9 x 12	8 x 16	8 x 15	8 x 14
8 x 13	8 x 12	7 x 12	7 x 11
7 x 10	6 x 10	6 x 9	6 x 7

With—844; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.
NEW BUCKETS AND GEARS

CONVEYORS

RUBBER BELT

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10,440	12' x 58' x 15' high
9,270	12' x 51'6" x 15' high
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Also various BINS as follows:

4—1,650 cu. ft. and under
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5— 896 cu. ft. and under
6— 640 cu. ft. and under
7— 532 cu. ft. and under
12— 370 cu. ft. and under
11— 288 cu. ft. and under

STEEL BALLS
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NEW YORK 12, N.Y.

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—*Continued from page 65*

was what had been expected, and operations continue hopeful. With no incentive to hold scrap, the product was disposed of as made or turned into meal, as the need of protein for feeding is urgent. The ceiling on scrap stands at $1.21 per unit, with $3 per ton added for grinding and $3 per ton more for bags.

Bone.—This product is scarce, with potential buyers turning to other stocks that can serve as substitutes. There is no change in the ceiling, which stands at $50 per ton for 1 and 60 flour, and 3 and 50 ground steamed stocks, with 4½ and 50 raw almost at the same level.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Fertilizer materials are continuing in short supply. Buyers seem to be finding it difficult to obtain more than minimum quantities of the various grades of material. Inquiries simply intensify the feeling of scarcity at least in some of the items. Blood is in good call. Tankage is subject to demand. Bone materials are firm to strong.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials.—Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dried, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $62.50.

Los Angeles, Sept. 10.—There was little feature in crude fertilizer materials last week. As a rule, the request for deliveries is more pronounced at this time of the year than is the usual case, and truck gardening is getting particular emphasis. On the other hand, deliveries of ammonia nitrate are actually behind promised or indicated schedules. As for new buying operations, the market affords but little and organics continue as tightly held as ever.

Ruling prices are:—

Ammonia Nitrate.—Quoted at $70 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material delivered on same basis.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Sellers name $30 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material delivered on same basis.

Blood Meal.—At $4.95 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles, with grinding cost at $7.50 per ton. Bags additional. Material very scarce.

F.W.D.A. Meeting Program Arranged

—*Continued from page 3*

dress will be "Labor, Industry and Postwar Adjustments."

Details of the program for September 30, including speakers and their subjects, are as follows:—

Morning Session

"Sales in the Era Ahead," J. J. Nance, vice-president and director of sales for Zenith Radio Corporation.

"The Effect of Public Debt on Future Business Activities," Dr. Marcus Nadler, economist of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, and professor of finance at New York University.

"An Appraisal of Postwar Capital Savings," Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company.

"Government Labor Policies and the Postwar Adjustment," Raymond S. Smethurst, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Professional Aspects of the Road Ahead," John M. Pratt, administrator of the national physicians' committee for the Extension of Medical Service.

Afternoon Session

"Distribution in the Postwar Era," Dr. J. Frederick Dewhurst, economist of the Twentieth Century Fund.

"Voluntaries, Cooperatives and Self-Service," Gordon Cook, editor and publisher of *Voluntary and Cooperative Groups Magazine* and *The Self-Service Grocer.*

"Super-Markets in the New Era," M. M. Zimmerman, editor and publisher of *Super-Market Merchandising Magazine.*

"Postwar Drug Retailing"—Panel: Retail representatives: Keith Keller, of the Keith Keller Pharmacy, Minneapolis; Harvey A. Henry, of Henry & Coleman Pharmacy, Los Angeles; Henry V. DeHaven, prescription druggist, West Chester, Pa.; and Mearl D. Pritchard, of the Lin-Nor Pharmacy, Buffalo, N. Y. Wholesale representative: Harry Z. Krupp, president of Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company. Manufacturing representative: E. T. T. Williams, sales manager of Becton-Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N. J.

—O-P-D—

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MANURE SALTS 22% K_2O MINIMUM

Business Wants

—*Continued from page 67*

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TERRITORIES OPEN for paint salesmen or manufacturers' agents. Our products are Evercrete, Colorthru, Hercules Speedy Patch, Kleencrete, etc. Write to Evercrete Corp., 19 W. 44th street, New York City.

TABLET MAKER—To take charge and operate granulating and tablet department in Baltimore. Permanent. Give full details in reply. BOX 607, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITION OPEN for sales representative experienced in essential oils, aromatic chemicals, perfume compounds. Should be able to handle correspondence and assist executive. Give full particulars, confidential, well-established house. BOX 618, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST—Eighteen years experience in the field of pigments, oils, printing inks, varnishes and industrial substitutes, draft classification 3A, research worker of proven ability, seeks permanent position with firm of established reputation and integrity. BOX 590, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

GRADUATE CHEMIST, M.Sc., industrial experience, desires part time work in technical capacity; problems, analysis, development or control. Laboratory available. BOX 603, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCE PAINT and varnish chemist desires permanent position in east coast area. Married, 3A, college graduate. Familiar with all types paints, varnishes, government specifications. At present employed. BOX 604, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE, chemist, experienced in plant management, production schedules, control, costs, in dehydrated and concentrated food line. Prior experience in pharmaceutical tablet, liquid, ampule production and control. Resourceful, pusher. Successful achievement in meeting tough schedules on government contracts. Age 33, 3A. Desires permanent connection in war work with postwar future. Salary, $5,000. BOX 606, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ORGANIZATIONS planning to extend their business to the Scandinavian countries after victory is won, may profit by contacting the advertiser who is thoroughly acquainted with the legal, technical and commercial conditions in these countries. Would be interested in representing reliable progressive American concern. BOX 612, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, female, Christian, eight years diversified experience — office management, research, chemicals, figures. Good correspondent. $40. BOX 615, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WITH MANY years experience in the paint, varnish and lacquer trade traveling through foreign markets, I would like to connect with a reliable organization who will be interested in foreign post-war business. BOX 616, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST — Thoroughly experienced with initiative, energy and vision. Capable and inventive. Degrees. Over draft age. Especially inorganic and physical, but also pharmaceutical and organic chemistry, also botanical drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, resins, some colors. Years of activity in responsible positions in several fields of the chemical industry. Proficient in research, development, factory operations, equipment. Seeks connection with an organization interested in new developments, to develop or perfect and introduce promising and profitable new processes and products. Unusual opportunity for a progressive manufacturing or consulting or laboratory and research corporation. BOX 617, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Civilian Requirements Post for A.C.C. Hill

Appointment of A. C. C. Hill, jr., as Deputy Vice-Chairman for Civilian Requirements, was announced today by WPB Vice-Chairman Arthur D. Whiteside. Mr. Hill has been with the War Production Board and its predecessors since August, 1940, most of the time as Assistant to Chairman Donald M. Nelson. When the Office of Civilian Requirements was established on May 1 of this year, Mr. Whiteside "borrowed" Mr. Hill, whom he had known in NRA days in Washington, to help him set up the new organization.

A.C.S. Has Big, Broad Meeting

—*Continued from page 3*

the nature of the growth in so far as specific derivatives are concerned, but he naturally must present the share of petroleum in the development of synthetic rubber.

The Rubber Progress

Production of synthetic rubber is now running at the rate of about 30,000 tons a month, said Col. Bradley Dewey, acting director of the national rubber program. Col. Dewey stayed out of the past of the rubber program, leaving that to the hundreds of books which, he said, would be contributed on the subject. He showed a variety of lantern slides picturing the construction achievements which have made the synthetic rubber development noteworthy. He showed also records of productive operations which indicated that, although their capacity is being passed in the peak

Thomas Midgley, Jr.
A.C.S. 1944 President

operations of the several plants—butadiene, styrene, and copolymer—continuous high runs are not yet possible; they soon will be, he assured.

Col. Dewey spoke in appreciative commendation of the cooperation contributed to the rubber program by interested industrial concerns once the objective had been clearly defined and the roads thereto laid out. He praised highly what he called patriotic pooling of their interests. He sounded also a note of substantial importance when he urged that, after the war, synthetic rubber be fitted into its share of the world's needs of rubber with due regard for all relevant factors and without artificial economic help.

Col. Dewey said that the rubber situation had become far more gratifying over recent months. He predicted full attainment of the production goals finally arrived at. It was to be noted that he devoted most of his presentation of pictures and data to the type of synthetic rubber known as buna S. This type is scheduled, from both petroleum and alcohol—he called the latter the present backbone—to provide at least 80 percent of the total of earlier production as the goals are now set.

(Because of the WPB restrictions on use of print-paper, it is not practicable to present a broadly covering story of the Pittsburgh A.C.S. meeting at this place. Industrial and material groups of the contributions to its program will be presented separately from time to time. Some of these are to be found in this issue; others will appear as the paper quota permits.—Editor, *OPD.*)

—O-P-D—

Mayfield Promoted By Hercules Powder

Paul Mayfield, director of sales of the naval stores department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, has been appointed assistant general manager, A. E. Forster, department general manager has announced. Mr. Mayfield, who joined Hercules in 1926 as a chemist, has served as naval stores sales director since 1939.

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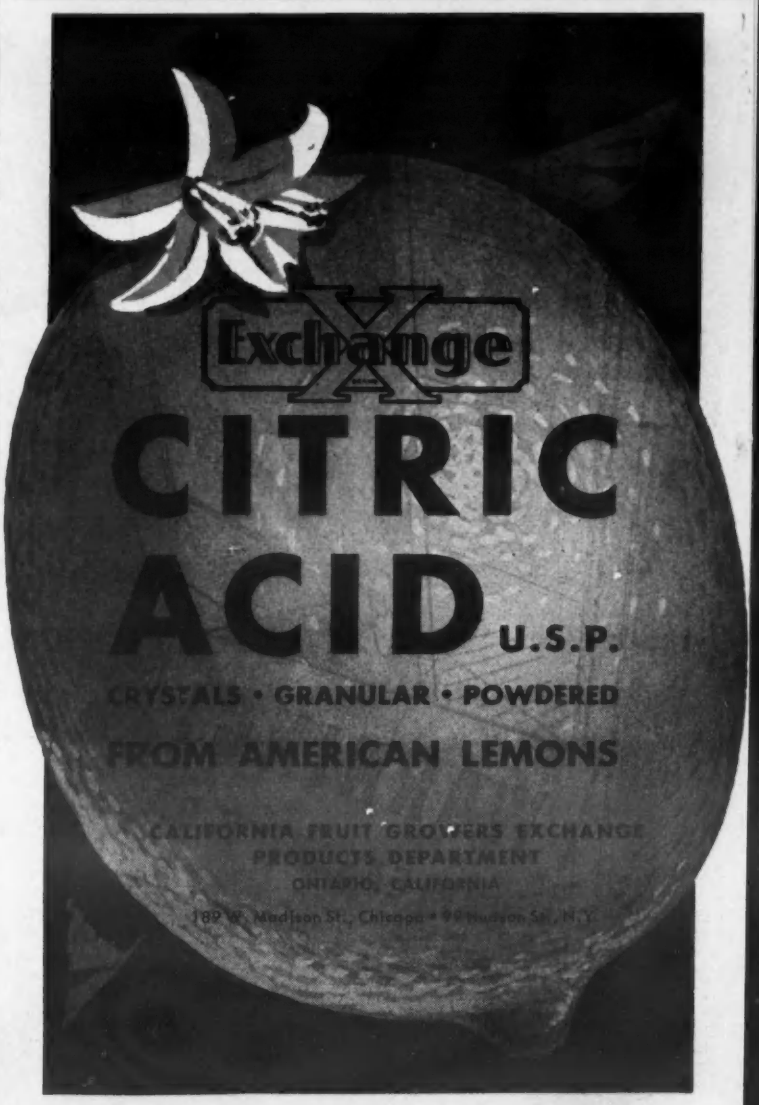

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